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Established 1887

Southern Hotels Bombed

Portes Member Shot in Madrid

By James M. Markham

MADRID, July 4 (NYT) — A spokesman for the Basque separatist group ETA today announced that it had claimed responsibility for the bombing of a hotel in the Basque region of Spain, which is the country's most lucrative tourist area. The spokesman said the group had also shot and killed a member of the country's new parliament.

Last week in a newspaper article, Mr. Cisneros, who is the government's secretary for information, sharply criticized Basque terrorists, saying that they wanted to give legal status to "Goma-2" explosives and warning that 77 Spaniards agreed to unconditional demands for Basque autonomy. "We should have the courage... to recognize that we are giving in to intimidation."

Grave Condition

The attempt on the life of Mr. Cisneros, who was hospitalized in "grave" condition, was widely condemned by his colleagues, and seemed likely to further complicate delicate negotiations between the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez and advocates of Basque autonomy.

This year there have been 87 political deaths in Spain—40 of them apparently the work of ETA, whose initials mean "Basque Homeland and Liberty."

A sporadic bombing campaign against crowded Mediterranean resorts by the Basque separatist organization ETA has so far wounded two persons, a Belgian couple who were sunbathing in fashionable Marbella on the Costa del Sol when a bomb went off on the beach.

The so-called political-military wing of ETA has demanded that 100 Basque terrorist suspects held in a prison in Soria be transferred to their northern home region, or it will continue to plant explosives among the millions of tourists who troop to Spain in July and August.

The "vacation war," as some publications have styled the resort bombings, threatens an industry, tourism, that last year netted the country \$5.4 billion in foreign exchange, according to official figures. A record 38.2 million foreigners entered Spain last year, 15 million of them in the peak months of July and August.

So far more than a dozen bombings and bomb scares have not markedly cut into the flow of tourists to Spain. An industry informant said that hotels on the Costa del Sol were getting cancellations running at a rate of between 5 and 8 percent, many of them from Spaniards.

There seemed a strong likelihood that some French citizens, who last year were the single largest nationality group to visit Spain (almost 12 million), would make last-minute changes in their vacation plans. Traffic from the French Basque region into northwestern Spain was reported to be lighter than usual.

Angered by the French government's decision no longer to consider resident Spanish Basques as political exiles, since Spain is now a democracy, ETA has stepped up its attacks on French interests in Spain, while warning French tourists away. Today a Citroen car dealership in the Basque town of Guetcho was destroyed by an explosion that could be heard two miles away.

ETA's anti-French posture has coincided with the revival of what appears to be an indigenous terrorist movement in the Basque region of southern France. A group calling itself "Euzkadi Zuzenak-Suna" (Basque Justice) has taken responsibility for shooting up a Paris-Madrid express train early Monday just north of the Spanish border. No one was hurt in the attack.

Nixon Will Visit Shah in Exile to 'Stand by Friend'

ANAHEIM, Calif., July 4 (AP) — Former President Richard Nixon says he thinks it is important that he and his wife go to Mexico to see the Shah of Iran, because "if the United States doesn't stand by our friends when they're in trouble, we're going to end up without any friends."

Interviewed after watching a baseball game last night, Mr. Nixon did not say when he would be going, but indicated it would be soon. "Yes, I do plan to go. Mrs. Nixon and I are planning to call on the Shah to pay our respects. The Shah has been a friend of the United States for 30 years, and he has been a personal friend for over 25 of those years."

Mr. Nixon said that he wants to express our appreciation for his leadership of his country and his friendship to the United States. It will be a quick trip—down one day and back the next.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was ousted from Iran in last winter's revolution. His exile has taken him and his family to Egypt, Morocco, the Bahamas and, most recently, to Mexico.



President Anwar Sadat of Egypt (right) meets Robert Strauss, the new chief U.S. representative in the Middle East, at a session Tuesday in Alexandria, Egypt. Mr. Strauss will lead the U.S. delegation when negotiations on Palestinian autonomy resume today in Alexandria.

Oil Threats Won't Sway Mideast Talks, Strauss Says

CAIRO, July 4 (UPI) — Robert Strauss, the chief U.S. representative in the Middle East peace negotiations, said today that the United States would not be intimidated or pressured in the talks by any attempt to use Arab oil as a political tool on behalf of the Palestinians.

"I do not think the U.S. government should ever—and as long as I am involved, will never—negotiate any faster or any slower or because of any threats by anybody on any subject," Mr. Strauss said at a news conference here after official visits to Israel and Egypt.

As long as I represent President Carter, he would not permit

me to do so and I would not do so with or without his permission," Mr. Strauss said.

Mr. Strauss will take over as head of the U.S. delegation at the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy when the talks resume tomorrow in Alexandria, Egypt.

He was asked today about the possibility, first mentioned by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, of a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, through which passes most of the Middle East oil exported to the West. "Such statements do not produce any pressure," Mr. Strauss replied.

Mr. Strauss also said that the

chance of a dialogue between the United States and Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization was "somewhere between slim and zero."

The U.S. envoy met with President Anwar Sadat last night in Alexandria and the Egyptian leader later called for a dialogue between Washington and the PLO.

Mr. Strauss affirmed the U.S. role as a full partner in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and added: "As these negotiations bog down, as they surely must from time to time, we will be more aggressive and we will not hesitate to be more aggressive."

Only Long-Term Steps Seen Effective

U.S. Finds No Easy Way to Fight OPEC

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, July 4 (NYT) — The Carter administration has concluded that there is no simple and speedy way that the United States, acting alone or in unison with other industrialized countries, can challenge the power of the oil producers' cartel, government officials said.

The decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries last week to raise the average price of a barrel of oil to about \$20 has deeply distressed officials throughout the administration. It also has given rise to increased pressure on the White House to formulate a strategy for breaking the cartel's hold on the world oil market.

Last February, President Carter said that it would be an idle hope to argue that the United States could destroy the 13-nation cartel and thus drive down the price of oil. But, evidently reflecting the frustration felt by many officials, Mr. Carter said Sunday that he could not "see how the rest of the world can sit back in an acquiescent state and accept unrestrained and unwarranted increases in OPEC oil prices."

Despite this, officials said that there were no plans to force a showdown with the oil-exporting countries. They disclosed that a Cabinet-level meeting at the White House was convened before the recent price-rise decision to discuss a list of options for driving down the price of oil.

Alternatives Listed

The list, the product of an interagency task force headed by Edward Fried, the U.S. executive director of the World Bank, was compiled in preparation for last week's economic summit meeting of Western industrialized nations in Tokyo. Among the alternatives discussed at the White House meeting, officials said, was the establishment of a special bilateral arrangement with Saudi Arabia that would guarantee

the United States long-term oil supplies at a fixed price.

Another option, they said, was the creation of a government-backed monopoly purchasing agency for foreign oil that would enter into large private oil purchases with foreign suppliers aimed at undercutting prevailing prices.

The officials said that, in the final analysis, these and other alternatives were judged to be unfeasible and politically counterproductive, especially to efforts to gain the

cooperation of other energy consumers in a program of reducing worldwide oil demand. As a result, the officials asserted, a consensus emerged in government circles that only long-term measures, such as conservation and shifting to non-oil energy resources, offered any hope for weakening the oil producers' cartel.

Nevertheless, several proposals for confronting the cartel are flowing to the administration, and officials said.

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Bonn's Priority: Development of Coal

By John Vinocur

BONN, July 4 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, tracing the outlines of his government's energy policy following the Tokyo summit meeting, today designated full use of coal reserves and development of new coal-based energy sources as West Germany's first oil-saving priority.

Speaking before the Bundestag, the chancellor also called on the country's automobile industry to introduce cars that consume less fuel. The automakers could accomplish the job in less than 18 months, he said, and "take a leading international position" in so doing.

Although he contended that West Germany was not faced with serious problems of supply in the coming months, Mr. Schmidt attacked West German oil companies for taking windfall profits as a result of increases in the price of oil. The profits were not acceptable, he said, and the government would expect better explanations to the public from the companies concerning supplies, prices, profits and transactions.

While reiterating the necessity for continuing development of nuclear energy, a sensitive political issue here, Mr. Schmidt described the first national priority for the

1980s as "the use of German coal." "We are doing this," he said, "because coal, although more expensive, is the only important source of energy that allows us to be independent from foreign decisions."

Coal production in West Germany, which now accounts for about 28 percent of the energy consumed here compared to 52.5 percent for oil, is heavily subsidized by the state and Mr. Schmidt said that this subsidy would rise to more than \$3 billion a year.

EEC Aides See OPEC Drive to Set Oil Ceiling

By Joseph Fitchett

BRUSSELS, July 4 (IHT) — Emerging from the first substantive contacts in their proposed dialogue with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, European Commission officials believe that OPEC governments want to gauge their oil exports to maintain permanently a slight deficit in the world supply.

Despite Saudi Arabia's decision to boost production temporarily to ease the present squeeze, "most or all of the OPEC countries think they can limit production slightly below demand in order to maintain prices and spur energy conservation—without stopping reasonable growth in the world economy," according to Guido Brunner, EEC commissioner for energy.

"It is economic brinkmanship," he said. "If they miscalculate the oil gap, it could push the world economy off the tightrope, causing recession, destabilizing the world monetary system and causing unemployment with grave social repercussions."

In an interview, Mr. Brunner and other officials implied that the leaders of the OPEC countries seriously underestimate both the precariousness of the West's economic situation and the difficulties and risks of trying to manipulate energy so precisely.

First Indication

His remarks were the first indication about the outcome of closed-door contacts last weekend between OPEC, represented by the OPEC "strategy committee" headed by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and the Common Market, represented by Mr. Brunner and by France's Industry Minister Andre Giraud.

The contents of their London discussions have been kept confidential. Sheikh Yamani downplayed the meeting in advance as a simple exchange of information, and the Arab participants avoided any public appearances alongside the Europeans. Both France and the other EEC countries, however,

hope that the discussions can contribute to stabilizing the future energy market.

The results of the initial meeting apparently were not encouraging. Diplomatic sources report that the Common Market team gave OPEC a secret report grimly outlining the impact on European economies of further oil-price increases. Mr. Brunner apparently also explained that fresh fluctuations in the U.S. dollar could endanger the new European Monetary System by putting pressure on weaker currencies such as the French franc and thus undermining the latest attempt to create closer monetary union in the Common Market.

The EEC paper also forecast Europe's oil needs in 1985, but the OPEC experts' corresponding view of European needs reportedly was 4 million barrels a day below the EEC's own estimate.

Discrepancies

The discrepancy of views and data between the two sides apparently contributed to Mr. Brunner's undisguised concern that OPEC is misinformed about the impact of their oil policies.

Mr. Brunner has been a consistent advocate of trying to establish better lines of communication with OPEC in order to avoid misconceptions on both sides of the market. His meeting with Sheikh Yamani and more radical officials from Iran, Algeria and Iraq left Mr. Brunner with the impression that OPEC leaders believe that the oil cartel has mastered the technique of controlling the energy market.

"We have a common viewpoint with OPEC about the need to conserve oil and prepare for a changing energy economy as we approach the end of the century," Mr. Brunner said. "But most of the OPEC countries believe that they can maintain a slight oil shortage, without damaging world growth, in order to maintain the upward pressure on prices, spur the industrial countries to conserve energy and allow the producers to keep more of their oil in the ground."

The Common Market, in its contacts with OPEC, "does not accept this policy," he said. "We think that it would be better for OPEC to offer a long-term guarantee of annual oil supplies, even with gradual, regular price increases," he said.

Appearing strongly concerned by the risks of a newly self-confident OPEC trying to fine-tune the oil supply and world economy, Mr. Brunner said that he thought it was vital to continue to "move deeper in our mutual analysis of energy and the economy."

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8 Officers Are Charged

Chile Orders Police Jailed for Killings

By Charles A. Krause

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 4 (WP) — A military judge in Chile ordered the detention of eight members of the national police force yesterday after accusing them of being responsible for the deaths of 15 persons whose bodies were found in an abandoned mine shaft last November.

It was the military government's first official recognition that at least some of the hundreds of Chileans who disappeared after Chile's

1973 coup were killed by on-duty military personnel or police.

Until now the government has denied responsibility, while its opponents have charged repeatedly that the regime of Gen. Augusto Pinochet killed thousands of leftists and others between 1973 and 1977.

Although the decision to hold police Capt. Lautero Castro and seven men under his command seems to contradict the government's position that its forces had no responsibility for killing any of

the persons who disappeared, the eight apparently do not risk punishment for the killings at Lonquén, Chile, in October, 1973. Last year Gen. Pinochet decreed an amnesty for crimes committed after the September coup.

The decision to hold the eight officers was made in Santiago, news services reported, by military Judge Gonzalo Salazar, who charged the policemen with "a crime of unnecessary violence" that caused the deaths of the 15 peasants almost six years ago. The victims, whose names were on a Catholic Church list of almost 650 persons who have disappeared, were found late last year after a security officer confessed the location of the bodies to a priest.

A civilian court in Santiago ordered an investigation when the bodies were found. A report on the investigation was submitted to Judge Salazar about two months ago by Adolfo Banados Cuadra, a lawyer who was asked by the civilian court to determine who was responsible for the 15 deaths.

The Banados report was to have appeared last week in Hoy magazine, Chile's chief opposition publication, but Hoy was closed for two months by the government shortly before publication. The report, which served as the basis for yesterday's decision to charge and detain the eight, concluded that the 15 victims had been "arrested or kidnapped" by national police and were last seen alive in their custody.

Mr. Banados stopped short of directly accusing the eight of the crime. Judge Salazar apparently determined through additional probing that there was sufficient evidence to charge and detain them.

Airborne Rhodesian 'Fire Force'—A Deadly Aim at 1,800 Feet

By John F. Burns

GRAND REEF AIR BASE, Zimbabwe Rhodesia (NYT) — As they darted from tree to tree, paused, then scanned the sky swiftly before dashing on again, the two young black women looked as though they were playing a children's game.

It was anything but a game. The scene was open bushland in a remote corner of this embattled country, the women were guerrillas in Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, and the hunter was Fire Force Bravo, a helicopter-borne raiding party of the kind that has accounted for three-quarters of the 9,000 guerrillas killed in the country by government forces in 6½ years of war.

To a reporter, 1,800 feet up in the cockpit of a Rhodesian Air Force helicopter Dakota, it looked as though the women might make it "hot" thicker bush along the dried-up river bed that had been their base. But even if they had, the Chinese-made AK-47 automatic rifles they carried would have been no match for the 20-mm cannon of a French-built Alouette gunship hovering above.

From his perch in the bubble of the gunship at 300 feet, Ivan Sheppard, a 22-year-old white electrician doing reserve duty, fired repeated bursts of the cannon's high-explosive rounds. Several times the

bodies exploded near the feet of the fleeing women and kicked up puffs of dust. But the insurgents kept running, covering several hundred yards before finally losing the cover of the spreading mopani trees.

After a moment's hesitation, one veered left around a large flat rock and the other turned right into open country. In an instant the gunner cut them down, shrapnel ricocheting off the rock face into the chest, arms and legs of one, and a direct hit blowing the right arm off the other. She fell once, got up, then pitched face forward into the dirt, her rifle behind her.

By the time ground troops reached the scene, the more grievously wounded woman was dead. But Donald Johnson, aged 20, despite deep shrapnel gouges in her chest and legs, survived to become one of the rare "captives" that government forces make. Later, she would probably be given the choice of helping lure other guerrillas to defect or of being hanged.

First of Six Kills

For Fire Force Bravo, code name for the No.2 Commando of the all-white Rhodesian Light Infantry, Miss Johnson's companion was the first of six "kills" that day, four of them women. After emptying the guerrillas' pockets for intelligence clues and taking their rifles and ammunition, the troops left

the bodies face up in the sun where they would remain until buried by villagers or eaten by animals.

The following day, this "contact," as skirmishes with guerrillas are called, was mentioned briefly in the terse summary put out each evening by military headquarters in Salisbury. The communiqué cited it as evidence of the increasing use of women for combat in the Mugabe ranks. There are estimated to be several hundred women in a fighting force of about 11,000.

More Casualties

Until recently, communiqués were as close as most reporters got to combat. But with the establishment of a transitional government of blacks and whites last year, the government began to allow selected reporters and television teams to follow the raiding parties in action. This policy has been extended since Bishop Abel Muzorewa became prime minister last month.

In one of these visits in the last month, this reporter spent a week with Fire Force Bravo at Grand Reef Air Base outside the eastern border town of Umtali. There are at least four other fire forces around the country, but the one at Grand Reef covers a vast tract of the eastern border area where the Mugabe forces have been most active and it has con-

sistently accounted for more guerrilla casualties than any other unit.

Restrictions were few. Military headquarters forbids unarmed reporters aboard gunships during the early stages of a strike, but they are allowed to fly aboard the Dakota that ferries paratroopers to the scene, which gives them an overall view of the early stages of an attack. Later, when the helicopter refuel, reporters are allowed aboard the gunships for a second look at the battle area, sometimes while shooting is still going on. Although there is military censorship, this report was not submitted for review.

The fire force is Rhodesia's adaptation on a smaller scale of the helicopter warfare used by U.S. forces in Vietnam. The aim is to locate enemy troops, usually by observation from concealed scouting posts, then to subject them to "vertical envelopment" by the raiding party—four helicopters carrying four men each, a Dakota with 16 men and a U.S.-built twin-engine Cessna "Lynx" carrying fragmentation and concussion bombs as well as canisters of frangible, a concentrated petroleum jelly similar to napalm.

Control of the air and the government forces' superior training gives them an overwhelming advantage that is reflected in a ratio of nearly 10 dead

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A 50-Cent Watermelon Now Costs \$5

War, Inflation Tighten Grip on Managua

By Leonard Greenwood

MANAGUA, July 4 — Two weeks ago a watermelon cost the equivalent of 50 cents here. Now it costs \$5. Meat is selling at three times its former price. A sack of flour that used to cost \$30 now is \$55. White beans and rice have more than doubled in price, turning these two items, traditionally staples of the Nicaraguan diet, into luxury foods that only the rich can buy.

Prices are soaring as the civil war goes into its second month. With shops and factories closed, looted or burned down, supplies of everything are becoming scarcer each day, forcing prices up. For most Nicaraguans the problem is insoluble. Prices go up, they lack money because few people are working any longer, and there seems to be little prospect of employment for weeks ahead.

Meanwhile, with traditional commerce destroyed, a new kind of market has sprung up in the last two weeks. Traders and looters have set up shop at busy crossroads in Managua. Supplies are so scarce that the hunt for food has become one of the city's main occupations.

Accountant Turns Vendor

Traditional market women who still come in from country areas with fresh fish and the salty cheese of Nicaragua's peasants crowd together with newcomers in the markets selling soap, canned goods or medicines looted from shops or bought from looters. "You do what you have to do to feed your family," said Miguel Angel Ruiz, 30, "I'm an accountant, but there's no work and no money and I have four children to feed. I went out and bought what I could, and now I'm selling it, trying to get enough money to take food home to my family."

Mr. Ruiz, better educated than most of his competitors in this marketplace, had set out his wares on a rickety wooden box. There were throat lozenges, cough syrup, expensive antibiotics and birth-control pills. "I have no training," he said, "but I remember what I and my family take for different illnesses, and I recommend the same things to people who come to buy."

Cesar Barbosa has eight children to feed, but for him the selling is easier because he has always worked in markets. "Because of the war, I couldn't get stuff from my usual suppliers, so I bought from people who came here one day to sell this pile of goods. Do they steal it?" He shrugs. "How do I know? In Nicaragua you don't ask questions like that today."

The market offers much for those who still have money. There are bananas, mangoes, avocados, ears of corn — picked while still tiny to take advantage of today's

high prices — canned fish, canned milk, a wide range of pharmaceutical products, chocolates, brooms, knives, crockery.

Dora Molina had three large enamel basins filled with fish caught in the river that flows past her house 40 miles from Managua. She has been selling on this corner for 19 years, leaving home at 6 a.m. every day by bus to get here in time for the markets. But most vendors said that they were running out of things to sell.

Managua's wealthy businessmen,

Red Cross Finding Disputed

Thailand Refuses Asylum To More Asian Refugees

BANGKOK, Thailand, July 4 (UPI) — Thailand announced late yesterday it will take no more refugees and disputed International Red Cross criticism of its repatriation of 40,000 Cambodian refugees.

A Foreign Ministry statement said, "as Thailand has already exceeded its capacity to shoulder the burden of the displaced persons and illegal immigrants from Indochina, it can no longer accept further intake of these people."

The statement said the problem of Indochinese refugees, particularly those from Cambodia, "can no longer be regarded solely on humanitarian grounds. Thailand's security will also have to be taken into consideration."

Thailand also rejected criticism of its action in sending more than 40,000 refugees back into Cambodia.

"The Kampuchean illegal immigrants were not forced to return to Kampuchea; they were persuaded to return to their homeland and were further provided necessary food supplies," the statement claimed.

Newsmen, however, were barred from the area where the refugees were pushed back, and escaping refugees said Thai soldiers with fixed bayonets forced them out and tried to prevent their return.

Thailand still houses more than 40,000 other Cambodian refugees and nearly 150,000 Vietnamese and Laotians.

Reports of famine in Cambodia have sparked fears of a new flood of Cambodian refugees into Thailand.

Increased Quotas Not Enough

BALI, July 4 (UPI) — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations said today even the increased intake of Vietnamese refugees announced by the United States and

past allies of President Anastasio Somoza because they prospered under his patronage, are also bitter with the president these days. They say that shops were looted only in areas controlled by the National Guard. Many persons have reported seeing guardsmen break into shops and take away goods in jeeps.

In eastern Managua, where guerrillas of the Sandinista National Liberation Front were in control for more than two weeks, there have been few reports of looting.

The country's main agricultural product is cotton, but it seems almost certain that there will be very little cotton grown this year. Cotton should have been planted already around Managua and Granada, but there has been little planting because of the fighting.

Managua has about 40,000 industrial workers, but every factory in this city is closed and some have been destroyed or so badly damaged that they will not be able to operate again this year. Commerce and services employ another 100,000, but shops, stores, restaurants and most hotels are closed. Gasoline is hard to find and now sells on the black market at \$4 a gallon.

The official exchange rate for Nicaragua's currency is 10 cordobas to the dollar. In the last week on the black market, which operates openly on street corners, the rate has risen steadily to 17 or 18.

"Life is becoming impossible, senior," a well-dressed old man said as he examined green bananas in a street market. "Our sons and daughters are fighting. There is no food, not even milk for babies. It is frightening, senior."

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businessmen say, although the people were hungry there, too.

A man who has stores in both central Managua, which remained under control of the guard, and in eastern Managua said: "I saw soldiers take away goods they had stolen from my store. When I went to eastern Managua, nothing had been taken." A senior member of a businessmen's association said: "It happened so systematically, we businessmen are beginning to see it as vengeance for having supported calls for Somoza's resignation."

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businessmen say, although the people were hungry there, too.

A man who has stores in both central Managua, which remained under control of the guard, and in eastern Managua said: "I saw soldiers take away goods they had stolen from my store. When I went to eastern Managua, nothing had been taken." A senior member of a businessmen's association said: "It happened so systematically, we businessmen are beginning to see it as vengeance for having supported calls for Somoza's resignation."

The country's main agricultural product is cotton, but it seems almost certain that there will be very little cotton grown this year. Cotton should have been planted already around Managua and Granada, but there has been little planting because of the fighting.

Managua has about 40,000 industrial workers, but every factory in this city is closed and some have been destroyed or so badly damaged that they will not be able to operate again this year. Commerce and services employ another 100,000, but shops, stores, restaurants and most hotels are closed. Gasoline is hard to find and now sells on the black market at \$4 a gallon.

The official exchange rate for Nicaragua's currency is 10 cordobas to the dollar. In the last week on the black market, which operates openly on street corners, the rate has risen steadily to 17 or 18.

"Life is becoming impossible, senior," a well-dressed old man said as he examined green bananas in a street market. "Our sons and daughters are fighting. There is no food, not even milk for babies. It is frightening, senior."

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Managuans jam together in gasoline lines Tuesday. Local commerce has been looted or destroyed, so driving to food markets is a necessity; waiting for gasoline can take five hours.

Nicaragua Congress May Consider Question of Somoza's Resignation

MANAGUA, July 4 (UPI) — Leaders of President Anastasio Somoza's Liberal Party met today prior to a joint session of Congress that may consider his resignation.

Liberal Party leaders in the senate went into closed session. Gen. Somoza has tried twice in the last week to convoke the Congress in the midst of Nicaragua's civil war with the Sandinista guerrillas trying to topple him from power.

Each time the Congress has failed to produce a quorum needed to take up legislation, and opposition parties said that they would boycott the sessions until Gen. Somoza was out of office.

There were persistent rumors yesterday and today that Gen. Somoza — whose family has ruled

the Central American nation for 43 years — would offer his resignation as a way of restoring peace to the divided country.

Meanwhile, monitoring of guerrilla and National Guard radio traffic disclosed that the guerrillas landed two Aero Commander aircraft at Las Flores between Masaya and Granada during the night to unload food and ammunition but the airplanes were unable to take off and the rebels burned them both.

Another Sandinista aircraft dropped several small incendiary bombs on Las Mercedes Airport outside Managua, apparently trying without effect to hit fuel depots.

EEC Urges New Industry Based on Energy-Saving

By Axel Krause

PARIS, July 4 (IHT) — Western Europe should develop a new industry based on energy-saving technology, according to a Common Market panel of a dozen experts from business, political and academic circles.

Such an industry eventually could create employment for thousands of European workers, while promoting continued economic growth, the panel concluded.

These and other assessments were submitted to the Common Market today as part of the panel's study, "In favor of an Energy-Efficient Society."

The report was the first survey of how the Common Market can, paradoxically, capitalize on the energy crisis — which European Commission President Roy Jenkins said yesterday "will not disappear, even temporarily, like the 1973-74 energy crunch."

The report's major conclusion was that the old formula — "more energy equals more economic growth" — must be replaced by a new approach to growth based on saving energy.

The panel warned, however, that the United States and Japan may already have pulled ahead in the field: "They are or will be suppliers of energy-saving technologies," the report said. "Europe must take account of this to avoid any falling behind."

The panel's chairman, Jean Saint-Geours, said in Brussels today that energy conservation in the Common Market could be cut by

between 15 percent and 50 percent, depending on the sector. "The development of this resource is not, therefore, a futile exercise," he said.

A European energy-savings industry could be facilitated by a number of steps which, according to the panel, should include:

• Promulgating common, minimum standards for the technical performance of automobiles, heating installations and domestic appliances.

• Establishing a European data bank that would make available to industry, architects and construction firms energy-saving technologies.

• Providing financial incentives to invest in the new sector. Specialized institutions for financing such an industry already exist throughout Europe, the panel noted, adding that they "could be adapted to energy-saving."

Individual governments, the panel said, should play major roles. "The public sector has available to it, through its power of taxation and through the public-sector budget, an important set of financial instruments," the report said.

Common Market Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner said that the commission will study establishing the data bank.

Fishermen Clash in India

NEW DELHI, July 4 (Reuters) — Three persons were killed and seven injured when police opened fire today on two conflicting groups of fishermen in south India, the Press Trust of India reported.

But More Patrols Seen

Vance Says No U.S. Fleet Planned for Indian Ocean

CANBERRA, Australia, July 4 (UPI) — The United States will not build a separate fleet in the Indian Ocean but plans to increase U.S. Navy activities in the area, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

At the opening session of the 28th meeting of the ANZUS alliance — Australia, New Zealand and the United States — Mr. Vance briefed the delegates on the world situation and on the strategic arms limitation treaty.

Mr. Vance said that the United States had ruled out the possibility of developing a new U.S. fleet for the Indian Ocean area but favored an increase in the number of ships and aircraft patrolling the area.

Mr. Vance and most of the U.S. team arrived late yesterday from the Indonesian island of Bali, where they had attended a conference of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). In addition, the commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific fleet, Adm. Maurice Weissner, flew here from Honolulu to brief the delegates on Soviet movements in the Indian Ocean.

Arrival Statement

"The United States reaffirms that the security and the well-being of our peoples are deeply linked," Mr. Vance said on his arrival here.

One of the highlights of the two-day conference will be the signing tomorrow of a nuclear safeguards treaty that will clear Australian uranium sales to the United States. The treaty, on which agreement was reached 12 months ago, will be signed by Mr. Vance and Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock of Australia.

The treaty signing will not be part of the ANZUS meeting, but it is considered to be a significant development in U.S.-Australian relations.

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Thousands of Photographs Expected in Next 2 Months

Voyager-2 Closes In for Close Encounter With Jupiter

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, July 4 (NYT) — Another U.S. spacecraft is speeding closer and closer to the spectacular environs of Jupiter and its large and varied moons. Voyager-2, an identical twin of Voyager-1, which reconnoitered the Jovian system in March, is transmitting photographs of Jupiter every day as it approaches its rendezvous next Sunday and Monday.

After its closest encounter with Jupiter, Voyager-2 will continue to photograph the giant planet until Aug. 58, taking 14,000-15,000 pictures in all.

Flight controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif., report that the 1,800-pound craft is operating smoothly. For months, however, since its primary radio receiver failed, the spacecraft has been relying on its backup system to get commands transmitted from Earth, and that system has had some problems of its own, although project engineers have developed ways to circumvent them.

Besides taking additional photographs of Jupiter from different perspectives, Voyager-2 is expected to produce the first high-resolution pictures of Europa, the only one of Jupiter's four major satellites with which Voyager-1 did not have a close encounter.

Voyager-2 will also attempt to get more detailed photographs of the thin ring of particles that Voyager-1 found circling the planet. And Voyager-2 will conduct a "vol-

cano-watch" while passing Io — a change in the mission plan prompted by Voyager-1's discovery of active volcanism on that moon.

Voyager-2's trajectory is such

that it will encounter the four major moons during its approach to Jupiter rather than on its outward passage, as was the case with Voyager-1. That will enable the craft to

obtain photographs and other data from the opposite sides of the moons.

In addition to wide- and narrow-angle TV cameras, Voyager-2 carries a number of other instruments for studying cosmic rays, low-energy charged particles, Jupiter's magnetic fields, temperatures of the planet and its moons, and the atmospheres and other properties of Jupiter.

A timetable of key events of the Voyager-2 mission:

• Yesterday — First photographs of Europa, a satellite about the size of Earth's moon.

• Tomorrow — Spacecraft should enter the so-called magnetosphere of Jupiter, where the planet's magnetic forces have primary influence over the flow of interplanetary plasmas.

• Sunday — Closest approach to the moon Callisto (133,600 miles) at 9:13 a.m., EDT.

• Monday — Closest approach to Ganymede (38,600 miles) at 4:06 a.m., EDT. Europa (128,000 miles) at 2:43 p.m. and Jupiter (404,000 miles) at 7:20 p.m. The encounter with Jupiter will be more distant than Voyager-1's, which was 173,000 miles.

• Monday/Tuesday — The 10-hour Io volcano-watch begins at 7:30 p.m. Monday, just after the closest approach to Jupiter, and continues until 5:30 a.m. Tuesday. The watch consists of time-lapse photography. The spacecraft's closest approach to Io will be 755,000 miles, but because Voyager-2 and Io will be in a sense flying in formation with each other, they will maintain approximately the same distance during the entire watch.

Voyager-1, in the biggest surprise of its mission, photographed eight erupting volcanoes on Io, the only place in the solar system besides Earth known to have active volcanism.

The times given for all mission events are what flight controllers call "Earth-received times." When Voyager-2 reaches Jupiter, it will be 578 million miles from Earth, and at that distance it takes a speed-of-light signal 51 minutes, 49 seconds to get from the spacecraft to Earth.

By the end of August, Voyager-2, like its twin, will be well on its way toward Saturn. Voyager-1 is expected to fly close to Saturn in November, 1980, followed seven months later by Voyager-2.

There is a possibility, if the spacecraft continues to function well, that Voyager-2 will be aimed toward a rendezvous with Uranus in January, 1986.

Baby Apes Said to Follow Human Behavior Pattern

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK (NYT) — A Stanford University anthropologist has found that baby chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans develop behavior patterns in the first two years of their lives that are identical to the development patterns of human infants. But she also found an essential difference — the infant apes' vocalization progress stops at an early age.

Suzanne Chevalier-Skolnikoff, using methods for studying the development of intelligence in human infants formulated by Jean Piaget, the noted Swiss child psychologist, has conducted comparative research on 18 baby apes and eight human infants in the last five years. Her most recent studies involved baby orangutans.

More than 400 hours of observation of the stages of development in the maturing process of the great apes in West Coast zoos and wild-animal farms showed her that infant apes and human babies progressed in similar fashion through the six stages of the Piaget model.

Examples of Dr. Piaget's six stages through which human intellectual and motor development passes between birth and 2 years of age are:

- Reflex stage (from birth to 1 month of age): Grasping of everything within reach, especially the mother.
- Self-investigation (1 to 4 months): Clapping hands and feet, sucking fingers.
- Reaching for objects beyond his own body and his mother's arms.
- Combinations and coordination (8 to 12 months): Combining behaviors and coordinating body-part movements.
- Experimentation (12 to 18 months): Discovering that balls can roll, bounce and spin.
- Problem-solving (18 to 24 months): Using a stick to push a ball off a shelf.

But while finding that hand and body action development progresses in parallel fashion in both orangutans and human infants, Dr. Chevalier-Skolnikoff discovered that the course of vocal

development was radically different.

Human infants progress through all six stages of vocal development in the Piaget model, she found, while ape infants manifest only the first step. The six vocal steps, from birth to age 2, are crying, cooing, laughing and babbling, combining sounds, using words as tools or demands, and combining words into two-word phrases.

Orangutans, however, acquire only emotional vocalizations. Like human infants, they cry at birth. They also acquire other emotional vocalizations and, at older ages, learn to use them in social contexts. These sounds, the anthropologist said, include grunts, laughs and loud and long moose-like calls by males that are believed to attract females and repel other males. Apes, however, never coo or babble, the researcher noted, and never acquire more sophisticated modes of vocalization.

These differences in vocal development between ape and human infants are vital factors in the subsequent intellectual maturation of both species, Dr. Chevalier-Skolnikoff said. Early vocal development provides human infants with the basic foundations of vocal language that, early on, becomes the principal mode of future learning and socialization.

Although orangutans have vocal cords and a larynx, their vocal chamber is shaped differently from that of humans, she said. And although this may be part of the reason that apes cannot, or do not, talk, she added, many scientists suspect that there are neurological differences involving a lack of brain section connections necessary for sophisticated speech.

Despite these differences, however, the aspects of the orangutans' development that are almost identical to those of human babies are "one more example that shows that animals and man are not as different as is generally believed," the anthropologist said. "It emphasizes our close relationship with the apes."



In a photograph taken during the second week of June from Voyager-2, satellite Ganymede casts its shadow on the surface of Jupiter; Io, the planet's innermost moon, is visible at right.

Scientists Fear Wild Ox Of Cambodia Is Extinct

By David Bodanis

PARIS, July 4 (IHT) — The kouprey, a wild Cambodian ox that is immune to rinderpest, a leading killer of domestic cattle in the tropics, may be extinct — yet another victim of war-torn Indochina.

Along with the kouprey would vanish any hope of interbreeding it with domestic cattle in order to pass on the rinderpest immunity.

According to the latest issue of the World Wildlife Fund News, the last known ox was a young male kept as a pet in the Phnom Penh palace garden of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The animal, which lived on the flowers and vegetables, was left behind when Prince Sihanouk fled Vietnam-backed invaders earlier this year. The present whereabouts of the royal ox is unknown.

Some of the war's heaviest fighting has centered on the kouprey's habitat, and the animal was reportedly hunted for food by small bands of soldiers.

Concern for the ox's existence is not new. In 1970 in response to reports that kouprey herds were being killed off by local hunters in Cambodia, a rescue team assembled in Paris with the aim of saving a few kouprey for attempted breeding in captivity.

"We were only waiting for the dry season," said Prof. Pierre Pfeffer, of the Paris natural history museum, who had planned the res-

cue. "We had equipment, a trained team, and knew where to go." The spreading war came to Cambodia before the dry season did, and the expedition was abandoned.

The kouprey has a long history in Cambodia — it appears on stone carvings at Angkor Wat — but the animal was only identified by Western science in 1937. It is the last major mammal to enter the zoology books.

Apparent immunity Since the kouprey is native to an area where the viral disease rinderpest is endemic, scientists believe the kouprey is immune to it. Rinderpest is a leading killer of hoofed mammals such as cattle, antelope and gazelle. It is a virus, transmitted directly from animal to animal, that eats away an animal's blood vessels, and is fatal in more than 90 percent of the cases.

Because of the kouprey's apparent immunity, it can flourish in areas where cattle cannot. "If it were to be domesticated, or interbred with already domesticated animals, we could get a good protein production from livestock in areas where the climate now makes this impossible," said Dr. Lee Talbot, director of conservation at the World Wildlife Fund. "But if it is extinct we will have missed our chance forever."

Research in Zambia

Progress Seen on Vaccine Against Sleeping Sickness

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia (UPI) — A black American scientist who has been teaching at the University of Zambia for five years has made what appears to be a breakthrough in the frustrating search for a vaccine against the dreaded African disease sleeping sickness.

Working with mice, rats and sheep, Curtis Powell, 43, believes that he has discovered the basis for immunization against sleeping sickness, known scientifically as trypanosomiasis. If his immunity works as well on cattle, he will have found a preventive for a disease that affects 37 percent of the African continent and has killed millions of humans and animals in the past century.

In his experiments with different "fractions" of the parasite's basic cell, Mr. Powell says, he has found "a fraction which at worst gives good resistance and at best immunoprotection across three different species — mice, rats and sheep." He avoids the term "vaccine," preferring to wait for broad scientific agreement and passage of international tests.

After publishing five articles in the little-known Medical Journal of Zambia, he has now had his experiment written up in the Swiss journal Experientia. He has been asked to speak by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the London School of Tropical Medicine, the University of Stockholm and the National Institutes of Health in Washington.

"I've finally been heard of," said Mr. Powell, who told of the difficulty he had making his work known outside Africa. He joined the Black Panther Party a time, but continued his graduate work at City College in New York and the University of California, winning a scholarship to the University of Stockholm.

Meager Resources Another dose of racism, this Swedish, sent him on his way. "I had been working day after day and was too tired to walk home," he recalled. "I decided to take a taxi. While I was waiting, a drunk Swede said, 'Why don't you go back to Africa? I thought to myself, that's had idea, and I went.'"

Now he has done all that he can with the meager resources available here, and is seeking funds for his research and a post at a research center, preferably in Africa. The next step, Mr. Powell said, is to try "fraction three," as he calls his discovery, on a larger number of sheep and then on cattle.

He has applied to the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases in Nairobi, a new institute of the World Health Organization in northern Zambia. He seems to feel that the are against him, however, for cause he is a black American second because he insists on his research in Africa rather than the fancy laboratories of Europe. "I like to stay and finish my research in Africa," he said, "and I would like to do research full time, but in Africa it's difficult. African governments don't have the money for research."

WHALES ARE DISAPPEARING.



ONE IS KILLED EVERY 20 MINUTES. PLEASE HELP NOW.

This July could be the turning point in the sad history of whales and whaling.

On Monday, July 9th, The International Whaling Commission meeting will open in London at The Cafe Royal. And for the first time ever, three nations have put down motions for the abolition of commercial whaling.

The IWC was set up to safeguard for future generations "the great natural resources represented by whale stocks." But the cruel and indiscriminate hunting of many whale populations has continued unabated (There has been an estimated 97% reduction in the numbers of Blue and Bowhead Whales since records began.)

This year Friends of the Earth will be mounting its biggest ever campaign to stop this slaughter. We shall be at the IWC meeting, putting heavy pressure on the delegates to vote for an immediate moratorium on all commercial whaling.

We shall also organise, with other environmental groups, a major national demonstration in Trafalgar Square on July 8th, publish

a whale book, and campaign for a ban on the import of whale products into Britain.

To stop the whales disappearing altogether we need money urgently. Please, be a friend to the whales and give generously.

Friends of the Earth, 9 Poland St. London W1V 3DG. 01-434 1664. Please make all cheques payable to Friends of the Earth and mail correspondence "Whale Appeal." Thank you.

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Africa, French (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Indonesia (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, Others (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Polymeria French (air)	\$	193.00	97.50	54.00
Algeria (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Iraq (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Portugal (air)	Eac	3,000.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Australia (air)	\$	292.00	146.00	81.00	Israel (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Romania (air)	\$	1,450.00	725.00	425.00
Austria (air)	Sch.	2,100.00	1,050.00	580.00	Italy (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	South Africa (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Bahamas (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air)	Lme	1,000.00	450.00	250.00	Singapore (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	78.00
Belgium (air)	B.L.P.	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,250.00	Korea (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	78.00	South America (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Burma (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Kuwait (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	78.00	Spain (air)	\$	2,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Laos (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Sri Lanka (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Lebanon (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Sweden (air)	\$	2,000.00	1,000.00	500.00
China (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland (air)	\$	1,450.00	725.00	425.00
Cyprus (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg (air)	L.P.	2,000.00	1,000.00	500.00	Thailand (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	78.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Madagascar (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50	Tunisia (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air)	D.K.K.	600.00	300.00	160.00	Malaysia (air)	\$	193.00	97.50	54.00	Turkey (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Egypt (air)	\$	171.00	85.50	47.00	Mexico (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	United Arab Emirates (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	228.00	114.00	63.00	Morocco (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
France (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Nepal (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Germany (air)	\$	278.00	139.00	75.00	Netherlands (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Greece Britain,	Sch.	3,900.00	1,950.00	1,150.00	New Zealand (air)	\$	228.00	114.00	63.00	European Community (air)	\$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Hong Kong (air)	\$	273.00	136.50	78.00	Norway (air)	N.K.K.	292.00	146.00	81.00					

Despite Steps to Cut Red Tape

Investors in Egypt Report Frustrations

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO (NYT) — Five years after President Anwar Sadat started an open-door economic policy to attract private capital and technology from abroad, Egypt is still trying to convince investors that it is serious about eliminating official red tape and other notorious hassles.

The government has enacted well-intended reforms that have reduced the waiting time for decisions and promoted cooperation among government ministries. But a number of Western businessmen and economists in Cairo report that while the climate has improved, frustrations abound.

Some suggest that the reasons go beyond bureaucratic arrogance or incompetence to a lingering Egyptian fear of a return to foreign exploitation and to a lack of comprehension, after nearly a quarter of a century of Arab-style socialism, of what the Western investor wants and needs.

The General Authority for Investment and Free Zones, which oversees the open-door policy, has been working to make the system easier for foreign investors. The goal is to expand Egypt's production capacity with greater private

investment so that aid from foreign governments, which will include about \$1 billion this year from the United States, can be used to repair the country's decrepit economic structure.

"With peace, we cannot delay any more carrying on a vigorous program in economic development," said Gamal Nazer, minister of state for economic cooperation. "We will have to depend a substantial amount on private investment."

Mr. Nazer, who runs the investment authority, said that 665 projects were under construction or in operation, with an expected investment of nearly \$1.9 billion. But while Coca-Cola, Squibb, Union Carbide and Michelin have undertaken to set up shop in Egypt, few other major corporations have committed themselves. Banks account for 80 percent of the U.S. capital.

Some small joint ventures have fared well, like the McEvoy Egyptian Equipment Co., which manufactures welders for Egypt's growing petroleum industry. Others have done little more than contribute to a glut of costly consumer imports. One U.S. joint venture is a discotheque on a barge in the Nile.

Egypt's open-door policy dates to June, 1974, when Mr. Sadat, in a

reversal of the socialism encouraged by Nasser, had Parliament enact Law 43, which invited foreign investors to bring in hard currency and set up ventures with Egyptian partners.

The government moved so slowly that by 1976 only four investment proposals had been approved. When Abdel Razek Abdel Maguid, now the minister of planning, took over the investment authority, he reduced the backlog of applications by approving up to 40 in a day.

Even so, the open-door policy produced a harvest of bureaucratic horror stories. A visiting Scandinavian businessman reported waiting a year for a decision by a key official. A U.S. banker arranged a loan for millions of dollars and could not get anyone concerned with the ministry to answer the telephone and accept it.

Many potential investors found Law 43 too vague, though Mr. Nazer insists that it compares favorably with other countries' laws. Investors also balked at being made to convert into Egyptian pounds at one rate and back at another rate that depreciated the money by 44 percent. A uniform exchange rate has since been instituted.

Cairo's congestion and sagging public services also helped to turn the open-door policy into a revolving door for more than a few prospective investors. The tale of a U.S. businessman who flew to Athens to make a long-distance telephone call might be apocryphal but it is readily believed in Cairo. The telephone situation has improved lately, but Mr. Nazer said that several companies had held off coming into Egypt because of the lack of reliable communications.

Requirements Eased

Under the reforms, Mr. Nazer said, government ministries must answer an investment proposal within four weeks and the project will be taken up by the investment authority's board within three months. Offices have been set up in the authority to handle licenses. Earlier this year, Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail simplified visa and residence requirements. "So we are helping to a big extent to clear the red tape," Mr. Nazer said.

A European commercial specialist agreed that strides had been made but observed: "A decision by the investment authority doesn't always percolate down to the customs official involved."

Agonizing customs tie-ups and arbitrary rulings remain a major complaint. Some investors find themselves trapped between the layers of bureaucracy. A Western businessman told of submitting a letter in English to a ministry and receiving a reply in such turgid Arabic that even his Egyptian staff could not make sense of it.

A common solution has been to pay an Egyptian middleman to negotiate the labyrinth, which Mr. Nazer contends only complicates matters. "We don't need anybody to represent someone to us," he said. "We ask, please don't go to intermediaries, go to the investment authority."

Some potential investors have charged that their proposals were blocked because of government concern that they might compete with unprofitable state-owned industries that have suffered for years from inept management, obsolete equipment and poorly trained workers.

Mr. Nazer feels that such industries must become efficient to survive. But he acknowledged: "We cannot let a new project shut down an existing project. If we approach it right, we could accommodate both. If there is no room for both, we might as well turn the project down."



RATIONING IN ISTANBUL — A gasoline station attendant checks coupons after Istanbul limited purchases to 80 liters (20.8 gallons) a month for private cars and 500 liters for taxis. Despite the rationing measure, lines continued to form at filling stations in the Turkish city.

News Analysis

Shah's Successors Facing Iran's Persistent Problems

By William Branigin

TEHRAN, July 4 (WP) — With Iran's revolutionary euphoria wearing off by the day, the Islamic republic is having to grapple with some of the same economic conditions that contributed to the downfall of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

But while some of the problems have been inherited from the old regime, others are the result of revolutionary incompetence and greed.

Not the least of the paradoxes in Iran these days is the fact that the government is awash with oil money but doesn't know how to spend it. In addition to this lack of economic direction, the regime's inefficient, poorly run ministries and other government bureaucracies are proving largely incapable of administering the programs they have.

On a Volcano

"We're sitting on a volcano," a Western banker said. "This revolution was based on the gap between economic reality and expectations, and that hasn't changed."

Potentially more disastrous for Iran's economy in the long run than the current high unemployment are the mounting demands of public and private-sector workers for increased wages, greater benefits and participation in management. Combined in many cases with the lack of work discipline, these demands have complicated the revival of various industries and firms.

Many companies that have not been able to resume full operations are getting into deep financial trouble because armed revolutionary committees have prevented them from laying off workers or, in some cases, have forced them to rehire employees fired in the past.

A recent survey of member companies of the Iran-America Chamber of Commerce in Tehran concluded that "the ranks of the unemployed will be swelled in the near future as these companies either fold or have to reduce the number of workers because they can no longer meet payrolls. Thus the unemployment situation can only be expected to deteriorate yet further."

Adding to the problem has been the departure of thousands of for-

ign businessmen, technicians and other workers here.

The revolutionaries regarded most foreigners as unwelcome carpetbaggers who usurped Iranian jobs. But in many cases qualified Iranians simply could not be found to take over the positions the foreigners vacated. And each time a foreign businessman left, several Iranians — including secretaries, office workers, drivers and maids — were thrown out of work.

In an effort to raise the Iranian economy out of its present morass, the government has put together a package of credits, allocating \$600 million to help troubled factories resume production and \$142 million to stimulate agriculture.

So far, however, this credit program doesn't seem to have been implemented in any effective way.

"The pervasive problem is lack of discipline," an economist said. "It goes all through the civil service and the private sector. Until this is solved there's not going to be a resumption of work. It doesn't do any good to feed credit to a system that can't execute anything."

A banker said that industrialists often tell him they have not been able to meet their financial obligations because they spend all their time trying to placate rebellious workers who have unrealistic expectations under the new regime.

"One hundred percent wage increase demands are not unusual," the banker said. "In addition, workers want housing, more meal allowances, longer vacations, profit sharing and they want to run the company."

State of Rebellion

"Even in the best of times firms couldn't make good on such expectations. But for the firms, these are the worst of times. If the labor force remains in a state of rebellion like this, it's going to sink a lot of companies."

Already an estimated 80 percent of Iranian construction firms are not operating and a third of the service industries are out, according to economists here.

In many cases employees have refused to work until their demands are met, or have formed workers' committees that effectively stymie operations.

Backed by sympathetic militiamen, some workers whose firms are

forced to close have been demanding and getting 10 months' severance pay, even those employed as little as a year.

Other major problems have been the government's failure so far to inject sufficient funds into the economy and difficulties in obtaining industrial raw materials from abroad.

"The problem is not lack of foreign exchange," a banker said. "The government has it running out of its ears. The problem is translating that foreign exchange into local currency."

With Iran's oil revenue piling up, foreign exchange reserves are estimated to have jumped considerably above the \$10 billion officially estimated when the new regime took power.

Moreover, with the price of Iranian crude jacked up by about 30 percent from December, the government stands to earn more than

the previous average of \$20 billion a year in oil income while producing less than two-thirds of the earlier levels.

That would be an enviable position if authorities knew what to do with the money. The options are limited by government policies aimed at reducing imports and dependence on foreign suppliers, the state of local industries and the reluctance of potential investors.

Faced with all these considerations, many businessmen doubt that the nationalization of banks earlier this month will result in the economic revitalization that the government planned.

"The function of authority throughout government and business is shattered and economic recovery will be slow," said a recent trade forecast compiled by a Western embassy here. "In a word, the trade outlook for Iran in 1979 is bleak."

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Matter of

PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

In Proceedings for the Reorganization of a Railroad

Debtor:

No. 70-347

NOTICE OF EXCHANGE AND AVAILABILITY OF NEW SECURITIES OF THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

Pursuant to Orders entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court), the Plan of Reorganization (Plan) for Penn Central Transportation Company became effective on October 24, 1978, at which time the name of Penn Central Transportation Company was changed to The Penn Central Corporation. First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., through its agent, Fund/Plan Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been named Exchange Agent for the purpose of distributing cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation to the claimants entitled thereto pursuant to the Plan. At the same time, the Reorganization Court directed that no distribution be made to holders of certain bonds which were the subject of appeals which had been filed by the trustees under the indentures securing such bonds. For those appeals which were finally resolved earlier this year, the Reorganization Court directed that distribution of cash and securities should commence after March 27, 1979.

BONDS NOW ELIGIBLE TO BE EXCHANGED

The Reorganization Court has now directed that holders of the following bonds will, upon surrender of such bonds, be entitled to receive cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4½% Series A
Bonds and 5% Series C Bonds due October 1, 2013

At this time, holders of such bonds shall be entitled to receive cash, Series A Bonds, preference stock and common stock to which they are entitled pursuant to the Plan as originally approved and confirmed by the Reorganization Court. Subsequently, such holders will be entitled to receive such additional Series A Bonds and such Series B Bonds as may be determined in accordance with the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

A Letter of Transmittal with Instructions for surrendering such bonds in exchange for cash and securities of The Penn Central Corporation has been mailed to each holder as of June 22, 1979, whose address was known. These documents were not mailed to holders whose addresses are unknown, or whose identities are not known because their bonds are in bearer form. If you own any of the bonds listed above and you have not received a Letter of Transmittal, you may obtain a copy by completing the form below and mailing it to the Exchange Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING BONDS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME

There is a possibility that the treatment under the Plan for the following bonds will be the subject of further judicial review:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Michigan Central
Collateral 3½% Bonds due February 1, 1988

The Reorganization Court has not authorized distributions to holders of these bonds. The Court has reserved jurisdiction to authorize and direct the distribution of whatever amounts of cash and securities to which such bondholders are ultimately determined to be entitled as a result of the appeals or proceedings on remand after the appeals. Consequently, at this time the Exchange Agent will not accept any of these bonds for exchange. If you deliver for exchange any of these bonds, the Exchange Agent will return the bonds to you.

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
c/o Fund/Plan Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8717
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Please send a Letter of Transmittal with Instructions in respect to the Plan of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, to:

Name _____ (PLEASE PRINT)

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Name of Bond _____

Egypt Parliament Approves Divorce Rights for Women

CAIRO, July 4 (AP) —

The Egyptian Parliament has strongly approved measures that will free Islamic women here from some of the strictures of Islam that have made them second-class citizens for centuries.

Bucking the current trend in Islamic bastions Libya and Iran, the Parliament yesterday approved amendments to a 1929 personal-law statute that move Egyptian women several steps ahead of mothers of divorce, alimony and child custody. The original laws were based strictly on Koranic teachings.

The revised law will for the first time give Moslem Egyptian women the right to initiate divorce proceedings to protect themselves from tyrannical husbands, and will let the Egyptian husband's right to divorce his wife by simply pronouncing the words "I divorce you" three times.

It also allows a man to have four wives, but the amendments give the wife the right to ask for divorce should she disapprove of her husband taking a second wife. It requires the divorce pronouncement by a man to be ratified by local sheikhs after efforts to reconcile the couple. And the husband has to give his former wife a

substantial sum in compensation, apart from regular alimony.

Passage of the amendments received banner headlines in the three major Egyptian dailies. One heralded it as meaning a new era for women.

The vote was 380-12, the Middle East News Agency reported. Opponents were mostly members of the opposition. The bill was recommended by President Anwar Sadat's National Democratic Party.

Other Arab countries — such as formerly French-occupied Tunisia, Syria and Algeria — have similar legislation, but the Egyptian change is bound to have repercussions in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, observers said. Egypt, with its population of 41 million, is the most populous Arab country and also the seat of Al-Azhar University, the 1,000-year-old Islamic institute of theology, whose sheikhs approved the wording of the law and lobbied for it in televised panel discussions.

While Egypt remains a conservative society, the new measures give women more emancipation than the draft constitution in Iran. Violations of the bill are punishable by six months in prison and a minimum fine of \$140 dollars or both.

She Keeps Trying

Gandhi's Bid to Regain Power Appears Stalled

By Stuart Auerbach

NEW DELHI (WP) — The busload of visitors sat patiently for more than an hour in the shade of a tree, just to have their pictures taken with Indira Gandhi.

She gave an audience to a group of Yugoslav tourists after they had asked their bus driver to stop.

"I am one of the sights of Delhi," said with a smile.

Mrs. Gandhi, 61, remains India's most-known political figure. But the mer prime minister's attempts to over come the humiliating defeat at the hands of the government stalled more than two years ago appear to have stalled.

Some of her former allies in the Congress (I) — (or Indira — Party) turned against her, charging public what many people have in private — that she is bitrary, "autocratic," "authoritarian," and driven by "personalism." They contend that she is fully influenced by her son Sanjay.

Government Determined forever, the government appears determined to put both Mrs. Gandhi and her son in prison for uses allegedly committed during the 19 months of "emergency" when she put strict curbs on civil, political and press freedoms.

Mrs. Gandhi has obvious support. Successful businessmen open their doors for the days of the "emergency," when they say workers were afraid to strike and civil servants were forced to put in a full day of work.

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Indira Gandhi

government cannot function without respect, she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said that her major mistake was in allowing the emergency to run as long as it did. Originally, she wanted it to last only two months and, "I think that is what I would do now." She also said that she should have called an election after the first year, just as her economic reforms were taking hold and before the attacks on her political excesses mounted.

Although she has been criticized for not being contrite, she now apologizes freely. "I apologize for any hardships I caused, especially to those who were arrested and to the politicians and the press," she said. "But I do not apologize for the things we did that were good — for arresting the smugglers and black marketers who contributed to inflation."

One point on which she would not back down was her relation with her son, who has been described as her "Rasputin" and as "a spoiled petulant, nasty brat." Politicians, diplomats, observers as well as supporters of Mrs. Gandhi believe he is the reason she lost the election and few can understand why she does not disown him as a political liability.

Yet to Mrs. Gandhi he has done no wrong. And it may now be too late to dump Sanjay. Soon she will be embroiled in court. The first three cases have been filed against her and there are indications that more will follow.

The trials will keep her here in New Delhi, instead of traveling the country, campaigning for support.

Mrs. Gandhi appears resigned to going to prison. She has, after all, been imprisoned before — for 13 months in 1942 by the British during India's drive for independence.

SHORTIE

A one-minute call can mean a low-cost call back home.

Introducing the shortie one-minute call. A real bargain. Because there's no minimum calling charge in Europe when you dial it yourself. That applies to hotels, too, if they offer International Dialing, either from their rooms or through their switchboards. The shortie call can also save you money on those longer family calls. Just talk long enough to say where you are, give them the number and have them dial you back. If you're calling from a hotel, the surcharge on such a short call isn't much, and you pay for the call-back later on your own phone bill, in dollars.

SHORTIE. You can pack a lot of love into a low-cost call.



Bell System

مكتبة الأمل

Hungry Cambodians

The newest burden being put upon the people of Cambodia, who may have suffered more than any other group of human beings since World War II, is different from the others. The new burden is the prospect of famine, and the difference is that some part of it can be conceivably be averted if the outside world cares.

Now, throughout Cambodia the situation remains severe as a result of the upheavals culminating in the mass forced march to the countryside ordered by the Pol Pot government after its victory in 1975. Within the areas controlled by the Hanoi-sponsored regime of Heng Samrin, which displaced Pol Pot in January, the Russians and some of the international agencies are filling what food needs outsiders are in a position to fill. It is in the other areas, where the forces of Pol Pot and Heng Samrin are still fighting or in no-man's-land, that a condition of special urgency has arisen. The war's disruption of people and planting has driven tens of thousands of hungry Cambodians into neighboring Thailand. The Thais, feeling overwhelmed by the tide and complaining that the rest of the world is leaving it to them, have been thrusting the Cambodians back.

the Cambodian people by Americans of all political persuasions over the years that you would think the United States would now be hurrying to help the particular Cambodians who, by approaching the Thai border, have come near range of U.S. help. But legislation enacted in the heat of other moments crimps a decent U.S. response now.

The U.S. government cannot deal directly either with Heng Samrin or Pol Pot to reach the people in need. Food aid can be channeled to or across the Thai border through private or international organizations, but only if — some difficult if — the aid does not go through the Cambodian government, it meets the immediate requirements of needy people, and it does not confer any long-term economic benefit. Talk about threading a needle.

The needle should, of course, be threaded. Decency to a brutalized people requires no less. And the food-aid law should be changed to give it the flexibility suitable to changed political circumstances. It cannot be countenanced that the Thais continue to throw helpless Cambodians back into the pit. An effective response on food may help convince the Thais that their pleas for sharing the burden have been heard.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Democracy Climbs the Andes

Bolivia's second national election in a year was a good deal more convincing than the first. The balloting last July was marked by widespread fraud, leading first to an annulment of the result and then to two military coups. This week's contest was generally recognized as the freest in a very long time and should produce Bolivia's first popularly elected president in a decade. He will be chosen by the newly-elected Congress next month from among this week's top three finishers, all former presidents.

Civilian and democratic governments are rare in South America. The only four in Latin societies will soon be concentrated in the five-nation Andean Common Market — Venezuela and Colombia, to be joined in August by Ecuador and Bolivia. The fifth market member, Peru, is debating a new constitution for a return to democracy next year. The Andean group has earned the active role it has assumed in current efforts to promote democracy in troubled Nicaragua.

Recent U.S. policies deserve some credit for the democratic trend in the Andes. In Bolivia, particularly, the Carter administration has persistently pressed for an end to military rule. Open elections with the participation of leftist candidates have not always enjoyed such favor in Washington.

Domestic factors, of course, have been

most important. The military governments now yielding power in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru never attained great popularity and failed in their ambition to create a new political order. In varying degrees, they return to the barracks with a sense of relief.

Civilian politicians in all three countries seem to be picking up where they left off when the military stepped in. In Bolivia, the front-runners for the presidency, Hernan Siles Zuazo and Victor Paz Estenssoro, are two men who alternated in the office between 1952 and 1964. In Ecuador, the new president is a protégé of the populist who was favored to win the 1972 election before the military intervened. In Peru, also, the traditional parties have resumed their contest.

The lesson in all this seems to be that the political currents of contemporary Latin societies cannot be reversed by military fiat. These same impulses should also prove the undoing of the military juntas now ruling Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, which once knew vital democracies. As the people of the United States mark the 203d birthday of the hemisphere's oldest democracy, they have been reminded again that the desire for government rooted in the consent of the governed remains a powerfully subversive force.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Tagging Bombs of Terrorists

One would think everybody in a modern society would be relieved to learn that there exists a way to mark explosives so that the police could trace their origin after detonation. When investigating a terrorist attack or gangland bombing, detectives could learn as much about the explosive as if they had in hand a distinctive laundry mark.

Yet the National Rifle Association and the chemical companies that manufacture explosives are not so pleased. In fact, they have succeeded in holding up legislation that would require such tracers in gunpowder and high explosives. They say the tags create too many technical problems. And so Congress has asked its Office of Technology Assessment to study the complaints for two months, after which the lobbying struggle will no doubt begin again.

There are about a thousand bombings in the United States each year and very few of them result in an arrest. Part of the reason is that explosives are now almost impossible to trace. But the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has been sponsoring experiments in which laboratory explosions can be identified. And a pilot program has accidentally proved that the procedure works under real conditions.

These marker-substances, or "taggants," can be matched against the records of sales and so allow investigators to trace the explosives through the distribution system. There exists another kind of marker as well that betrays the presence of explosives — when,

for example, a bomb is carried through an airport screening device.

The gun lobby opposes mandatory tagging on the grounds that it would be costly, unlikely to aid law enforcement, pose a safety hazard and become a burden. But these are dubious objections. No one knows for sure what the markers would cost, but they are likely to be cheaper than the damage caused by unsolved crimes. The tagged explosives that have been sold under a pilot program so far appear quite safe, although it's hard to evaluate charges that the markers might make the explosives unstable while in storage. We would prefer to trust independent authority on that point. As for the burden of keeping another set of records, it doesn't seem particularly great in an industry already subject to strict record-keeping requirements.

The impressive argument for mandatory tagging is the testimony of law-enforcement authorities and airline officials that they find it most useful. In fact, federal agents last month made their first arrest with the help of the new markers. They sifted through the debris from a bombing murder, discovered the markers, identified the batch of dynamite from which they came, traced the dynamite to a small number of buyers and eventually found that one buyer had recently argued with the slain man. The detective work — an unexpected result of the pilot tagging program — seems to explode the argument that tagging won't help.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

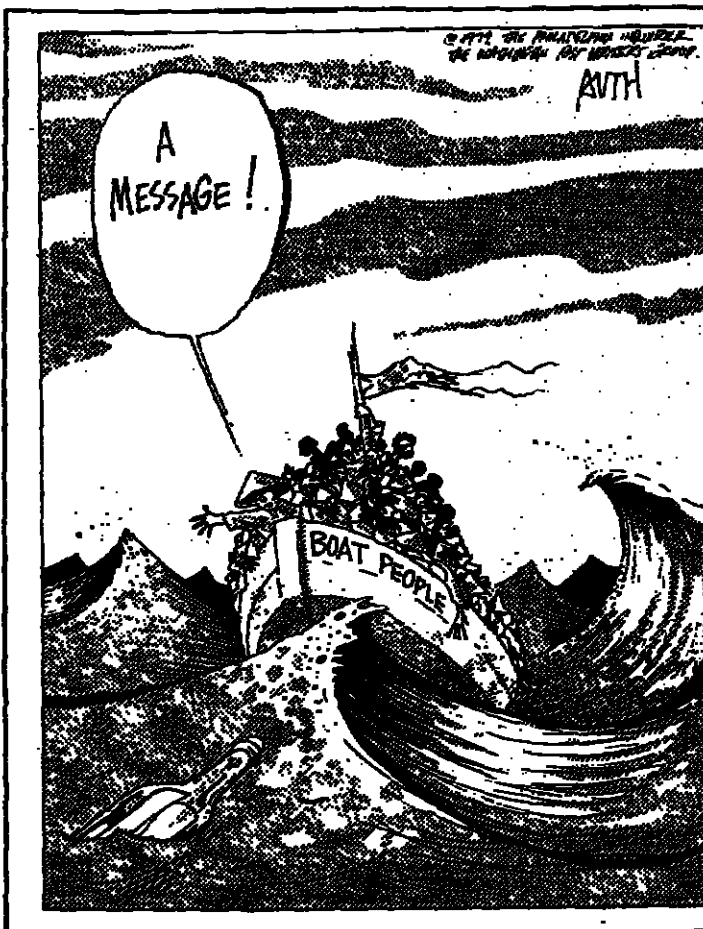
July 5, 1904

BERLIN — Two women entered one of the principal summer restaurants here recently, only to find upon taking their seats that women accompanied by a man were not to be served. The women — who represented Sweden at the recent Women's Congress — did not hesitate to publicize this discriminatory measure, and it has been commented upon with some severity. It is generally felt that such restrictions are admirable when exercised with discretion, but in this case show that the manager lacks the finer diplomatic senses. The policy of restaurant proprietors here is likely to be modified somewhat.

Fifty Years Ago

July 5, 1929

NEW YORK — Two excavators, working 45 feet below Wall Street, today dug up the beams of an old ship, cannonballs, and 100 bottles of West Indian rum, all at least 125 years old. The ship probably sank in a tributary of the East River before the stream was filled by man. When the New York Historical Society arrived at the scene of the excavation, only three bottles of rum remained intact — for excavators are lousy lads. One of the remaining bottles was opened and tested. The tasters said that the rum therein tasted like vanilla. But then, the United States has had Prohibition for 10 years.



Senate Debate on SALT-2: A Nay . . .

By John G. Tower

WASHINGTON — The Vienna summit, the scene of the first face-to-face meeting between Presidents Carter and Brezhnev, brought forth a new strategic arms limitation treaty, but little else — and certainly no surprises.

Hailed amidst the now-acquainted pomp and ceremony as issuing in a new era of peace and stability, SALT-2, as the treaty is known, is purported to have been carefully drawn over several years to meet, in every critical respect, the national security interests of the United States. It does not meet that objective. It merely creates a false and dangerous illusion of that accomplishment. Indeed, ratification of the agreement in its present form by the Senate would essentially codify a position of strategic inferiority for this nation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Although the treaty was only officially submitted to the Senate after Vienna, ample administration revelation of its terms in advance of the signing produced significant opportunity for the study of its contents — studies which have brought many expressions of grave concern. In apparent recognition of this concern, both Mr. Carter and Soviet leaders have engaged in frequent rhetorical pressures of their own by presenting the treaty to the Senate on a take-it-or-leave-it premise. Brezhnev and Gromyko have both warned the Senate against any alteration, and Carter has quickly echoed the admonitions with cries of dire consequences which would surely follow any change or rejection of "their treaty." But in the U.S. Senate — each senator will fulfill its collective constitutional duty of advice and consent. In the forthcoming debate on SALT-2, we will not be threatened by ultimatums from whatever source.

Unequal

SALT-2 is seriously flawed. It is unequal in its levels of strategic capabilities; it does not constrain major Soviet programs; and it is unverifiable in many respects. Verification, which has been the subject of greatest public attention, is only one of several critical shortcomings. It is true that the ability of the United States to detect Soviet cheating has been seriously impaired by events in Iran. We would not fully recover that capability even if the Turkish government should allow us to fly high-altitude U-2 missions over its territory, a proposal the administration has been unable to successfully negotiate. The treaty expressly permits encryption of telemetry data from Soviet missile test flights, and, although it bans deliberate denial of information which impedes verification, the Russians are, unfortunately, permitted to make the sole determination of what specific data would impede the verification process. It must be recognized, however, that with this treaty, even 100 percent verification capability would merely permit the United States to record Soviet attainment of strategic superiority — all within full compliance with the terms of the treaty.

And there are other ironies couched in the vague language of this so-called balanced accord. It does not limit missiles, only "launchers," but it fails to define what a "launcher" is. It "limits" increases in ICBM silo volume to 32 percent, but fails to tell us what the present volume is. It "limits" new ICBMs to a 5 percent increase in several dimensions, yet fails to give the present dimensions.

Gravest Concern

Perhaps of gravest concern to U.S. strategic planners is the growing vulnerability of our land-based Minuteman-3 ICBM force. Yet, under SALT-2, the Soviet Union is allowed to retain all 308 of its super-heavy SS-18 ICBMs with as many as 10 warheads each. The United States is denied even the option to develop heavy missiles, and its Minuteman-3, which will be its basic ICBM throughout the treaty period, displays only three warheads on each missile.

Qualitative improvements to Soviet weapons, improvements allowed by the treaty, will soon endow in that one group of heavy missiles (SS-18s) the capability to destroy virtually all the Minuteman force, as well as most of our B-52s

on the ground and many of our ballistic-missile submarines in port. That "heavy missile" inequity of SALT-2 will cost the United States some \$30 billion to develop the more survivable MX-mobile ICBM system. But, even that program is constrained by the protocol to the treaty which prohibits testing of mobile launchers until 1982. In addition to this concession, which will help delay deployment of the MX until the late 1980s, verification considerations of SALT-2 present other obstacles to the MX. The need to satisfy Soviet concerns about adequate verification may force the president to reject the most effective and least expensive vertical silo, or "shell game" system favored by the Air Force, and go instead with the more expensive, less survivable "treacherous method" or other similar system. In either event, planned deployment will not

take place until long after the SALT-2 treaty has expired and the Soviet Union has achieved acknowledged first-strike superiority over our retaliatory forces.

Other Problems

There are other serious problems in the proposed SALT-2 treaty which will result in significant theater disparities of great concern to our NATO allies. Thus, the Soviet Union's advanced penetrating bomber, the Backfire, and the enormous, 34,000 mile Soviet "intermediate" range missile are excluded from the terms of SALT-2, while the United States has accepted severe constraints on its ground and sea-launched Cruise missile ranges, on the number of air-launched Cruise missile carriers, and on the transfer of new weapon technology to our allies. Our allies can only assume that

the United States sees their security as negotiable in reaching down into our theater forces for "bargaining chips" to use in SALT-2 talks and issues better left to negotiations of Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction between the Eastern and Western nations.

All Americans want real arms limitation, control and reduction, not a dangerous and destabilizing facade. We must, therefore, reject the Carter SALT-2 policy of agreement for agreement's sake, and instead, seek arms controls which provide meaningful reduction, true equality, and full verifiability. Only then can we assure both our national security and arms control which will truly reduce the risk of war.

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Sen. Tower, R-Texas, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

. . . And an Endorsement

By Edward M. Kennedy

WASHINGTON — The recent signing of the SALT-2 agreement in Vienna is a historic achievement for which both Presidents Carter and Brezhnev deserve great credit. No issue is more important than nuclear arms control and the prevention of nuclear war.

It is now up to the United States Senate to ratify the SALT-2 agreement — a course I strongly endorse. The SALT-2 treaty will enhance the security of the United States and its allies, reduce the danger of nuclear war and initiate a process of meaningful nuclear arms control.

SALT-2 may not solve all vexing political, economic and security problems between the United States and the Soviet Union, but it will give us the necessary mutual confidence to tackle them more effectively in the future.

SALT-2 will enhance our security of the United States in at least eight substantial ways. First, the treaty will establish unprecedented

equal ceilings for the strategic nuclear forces of the two superpowers, reflecting the 1972 guidance of Congress and building upon President Ford's negotiating achievements at Vladivostok.

Second, it will require the Russians to dismantle some 250 nuclear systems, while not requiring the United States to eliminate a single operational system.

Third, it will provide a series of equal subceilings on various categories of weapons with multiple warheads, with the specific net effect of constraining the most threatening Soviet program — its MIRVed ICBMs.

Fourth, it will limit each country to only one new type of ICBM, thereby controlling the pace of modernization for the first time and imposing a more severe practical limit on the Russians, given their heavy reliance on ICBMs.

Fifth, the new SALT treaty will limit the number of warheads that can be placed on a given missile, thus preventing the Soviets from fully exploiting their heavy missiles by deploying thousands of warheads against us.

Sixth, it will prohibit the deployment of mobile ICBMs during the period of the protocol, again a more severe constraint on the Russians who could deploy a mobile ICBM today.

Seventh, it will protect our ability to verify what it is important to verify. Eighth, and finally, SALT-2 will protect those options the Department of Defense believes are necessary to maintain the viability of our deterrent triad — the Trident submarines and long-range air-launched Cruise missiles on our B-52 bombers. It even protects options which should not be exercised, such as the MX missile.

Despite these advantages of SALT-2, critics are complaining that SALT leaves too many warheads in the hands of the Russians. Shopworn arguments are being revived about the Soviet Backfire bomber. Doubt is being raised about our ability to verify the new agreement.

But critics are silent about the consequences of a failure to ratify SALT. They are properly silent, because it is not easy to contemplate an increase in superpower confrontation, an escalation of the arms race, and an upsurge in the danger of nuclear war. A world without SALT is not a pleasant prospect to contemplate.

So we look to SALT-2 to lead the way to more substantial arms reductions under SALT-3, as well as under MBFR. But we also look to SALT-2 to make nuclear war less likely, not only by increasing strategic stability but if possible, by reducing the incentives even to consider the option of nuclear war.

I believe, that failure to ratify SALT-2 would be a major blow to the potential for nuclear arms control and future U.S.-Soviet cooperation. By contrast, ratification of SALT-2 will make it possible for the Soviet Union, the United States, and our allies and friends to address our other mutual problems in a climate of increased assurance and hope for the future.

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Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Backing Agrarian Reform

By Jonathan R. L.

LONDON — Behind the bullets and the burning boots there are the grinding sounds of the agrarian reform struggle in Nicaragua, Iran or Afghanistan. The young village men struggle to seek their own town.

Injustice in the countryside breeds revolution for tomorrow. Agrarian reform, energy and disarmament are the world's major problems. The subject of an international conference organized by Food and Agricultural Organization to be held in Rome next month. The world should treat its nations as seriously as they treat OPEC meeting.

Nicaragua has the crudest distribution of land in a country known for the rule of equity. Somoza family is reported to be the largest single landowner in the country. Two percent of the land is owned by half the population. The sharp contrast, half of the population own half of the land, the rest make do with 2 percent of the land.

All this was supposed to be changed with the Alliance for Progress launched by President Kennedy at Punta del Este in 1961.

The charter called for the "effective transformation of unjust structures and systems of land tenure and use." Nicaragua was considered to be a target No. 1. It was pressured by the Inter-American Development Bank to enact an agrarian reform law in 1963. The words, however, buried the page. The White House, alarmed by the destabilizing impact land reform might have on the Somoza regime, pressure was put on the bank to draw in a halt. Nicaragua was left to stew what would be, given time, revolutionary justice.

In fact, the situation under Somoza was very different from Nicaragua. A land reform of some significance was carried out over 15 years ago. In some respects it was quite bold, although it never came to grips with the problem of the landless or the power of the landlords to make sure they kept their better quality land for themselves.

Fatal Flaw

The fatal flaw, however, was in the redistribution program; in the follow-up. The shah gave the rural economy the priority it deserved. His massive oil revenues were spent in an attempt to gate-crash the industrial revolution. Money, manpower, and above all expertise, were not provided in the villages. So there were no co-operatives and few extension services.

Agricultural productivity declined. Food imports shot up sharply. Given the vast discrepancy between town and countryside, the rural exodus became a flood. Classic Didi Whiteheadism.

Some successfully jumped on the shah's urban escalator. Too many were left, marginally employed at best, nursing their bruises at the bottom — and waiting for the revolution.

The war in Rhodesia is not a root an issue of race. It is, and has been since the days of Cecil Rhodes, a question of land. The Europeans grabbed the best land after they defeated the Mashona in 1896. The Africans now want it back.

European colonialism left a painful legacy, not just in Africa, but across the world. The conquistadors, Cortes, Pizarro and their fellows came to the Americas to live in noble style. They carved for themselves great estates. The Spanish kings, with their land grants, laid the foundation for the system of latifundia that was to dominate Latin American agriculture down to this day.

Liberating

Land reform, if effectively carried out and sensibly followed through with detailed advice and support, is a great liberating force. Not only politically, but economically. A World Bank study on land reform quotes its own researches in 41 countries. They show conclusively that a smaller average size of holding and a lower concentration of ownership produce an increase in output per acre.

Agrarian reform is not going to end the Third World's political instability overnight. But it will do much to bring a sense of confidence to the countryside. At the same time, it will show the growth of the *campesinista* without whose satisfaction revolutions can never happen.

The traditional aim, suitably adapted, "to every man his acre and his mule" has even in 1979 much to commend it. The agrarian reform conference should give it a good push.

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The Art Market

Modern Masters Command Record Prices at London Auctions

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 4 (IHT) — With the two extraordinary auctions of paintings by 19th and 20th-century masters held Monday and yesterday at Christie's and Sotheby's, the upper end of the market may be said to have doubled in value overnight.

On Monday, Christie's was selling 26 paintings acquired between 1915 and 1929 by a Swiss industrialist, Hans Meitner. None of them has been offered on the market since then and only a few had been exhibited, so that the surprise was complete. Even seasoned dealers could not conceal their admiration and delight with the star pieces. This gave the major pieces a phenomenal boost, which helped Christie's auctioneer and director of the department of Impressionist and modern masters, John Lumley, in his superb performance.

The first major lot was one of Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec's greatest paintings — "La Grande Loge," a portrait of two courtesans at the Opera done in pastel. It was sold for £407,000, far above the previous £253,000 record established in December, 1975, at Sotheby's with a marvelous portrait, "La Fille à l'Acrocorde Cœur."

The next key piece, a still life by Odilon Redon, showing "Roses in a Vase With a Japanese Warrior" soared to £286,000. This was 2½ times the pre-sale estimate and a record for Redon. The previous world record of £247,500 paid in New York at Sotheby's for a Redon still life.

The last two pieces in their own category were two landscapes by Ferdinand Hodler, whom the Swiss now tend to consider as one of their 20th-century masters of international stature. This viewpoint is not universally shared outside Switzerland. However, competition be-



Matisse's "Le Jeune Marin" sold for £792,000.

tween Swiss buyers was enough to send a landscape in deep blues and greens, reflecting the influence of Japanese prints possibly absorbed through the work of the French artist Jacques Riviere, to an unheard of £324,000. This is four times the record established in June, 1978, at Cornfield and Klipstein of Bern when Hodler's "The Woodcutter" was knocked down at 262,000 Swiss francs. Ironically, an exquisite landscape with a marvelous palette, rated more highly by many non-Swiss connoisseurs, was bought for "only" £77,000 by the Basel dealer Ernst Beyeler.

These huge prices are indisputable evidence of the attitude of the world's top buyers toward top works by Impressionist and 20th-century masters. It is worth emphasizing that they were not paid in an atmosphere of giddy recklessness. Of the 26 lots, 19 were sold for a net £968,750 while the remainder, representing 29 percent of the sale in value, were brought in for failure to reach their reserve prices.

Immediately after the sale, a Renoir painting of different quality, privately by the sellers, was sold at the knockdown price of £121,000. One major landscape by Paul Cezanne called "Un Ciel" was bought by the New York dealer Stephen Hahn for £159,000. This is a moderate price explained by the fact that this type of painting without any visible sky or any touch of bright color does not suit present-day tastes. A good Picasso was bought in at £104,000. Even a Van Gogh painted in beautiful shades of orange, but lacking the shimmer and swirling movement required by the taste of the day in a top Van Gogh, was bought in at £462,000.

This trend toward a much higher pricing of top works and a climate



Toulouse-Lautrec's "La Grande Loge" fetched £407,000.

of clear-minded restraint toward inferior pieces, famous signature notwithstanding, was confirmed yesterday.

In the morning Christie's continued to score, establishing a world record for any work by an Impressionist or a 20th-century master with "Le Jeune Marin," a portrait of a young sailor done around 1906-7 by Henri Matisse. The price, £792,000, was again helped by a surprise effect. In Norwegian collections since 1919, the portrait had not been seen outside Norway since 1931, excepting its loan in 1976-77 to the Centre Pompidou in Paris. It was known through black-and-white illustrations that gave no idea of its true splendor.

By last night, when Sotheby's held its auction of modern paintings and drawings from the Paul Rosenberg collection, the excitement in expectation of top works had sharpened. The sale benefited from the aura that surrounds the name of Paul Rosenberg, one of the great dealers of the century and one of those who promoted Pablo Picasso and Cubism.

The second asset was that the sale included the first consistent group of fine Cubist works by Picasso and Braque seen at auction in years. Although none can be argued to represent the art of the period at its very highest, they were excellent. That inevitably resulted in a world record for a Picasso when a Cubist still life, "La Boutique de Vin," dated 1926, zoomed to £506,000 by Ernst Beyeler. The big, brightly colored, spectacular piece typifies the idea that the public has of a Picasso Cubist work. It is the obvious piece for a museum.

This also applies to a masterly pastel portrait of a woman seated on a beach in the figurative, almost

realistic style practiced by Picasso around 1920. Forcefully drawn, finely colored, with a touch of distortion verging on the monstrous, it is another piece for a museum, a fact reflected in the huge price of £308,000. Much the same may be said of "La Tasse de The," Fernand Leger's Cubist portrait of a woman stirring sugar in a cup of tea done in 1919. At £156,200, this too is a world record for the artist.

However, spectacular world records may be. Sotheby's true feat lies in the huge prices fetched by pieces of very good quality but minor interest. This is what accounts for last night's net total of £3,526,370 with a negligible 2.18 percent in value unsold. It is incredible for example that Picasso's drawing of a nude woman reclining on a sofa, which looks like a neoclassical pastiche, should have sold for £20,900.

Brilliant as his study of a fisherman walking may be, his neo-16th-century look hardly justifies the £49,500 paid for it. Nor was his neo-18th-century sketch of a young boy worth its £18,700, and so on.

Had it not been for the intensive public relations and publicity campaign brilliantly mounted by Sotheby's around the Paul Rosenberg-Picasso theme, which resulted in a thickly packed room and telephone bidding from Los Angeles, New York and Zurich on an unprecedented scale, I doubt if the tiny 10.2-by-15.3-centimeter miniature in egg tempera on vellum would have fetched £77,000, a breathtaking price paid by the Japanese Fuji gallery.

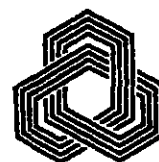
Japanese awareness of the sale also resulted in a world record for Marie Laurencin at £41,800. Such figures prove better than the world records the importance of the preliminary psychological footwork

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Jean Fabbri, Annik Alane in "Russian Farce."

Theater in Paris

Fabbri's 'Russian Farce' Good Light Vaudeville

By Thomas Quinn Curran

PARIS, July 5 (IHT) — The Russian farce "Je veux voir Miossov" has moved into the Theatre du Palais-Royal for the summer with Jean Fabbri, the popular cinema clown, as its centerpiece. Jacques Fabbri has designed appropriate apparel and a set of a Moscow restaurant reception (with six doors and two stairways for escape) and Jean-Michel Rouze, the theater's manager, has assembled an able supporting cast, so well as the roccoco temple of laughter in Rue Montpensier — if light vaudeville is your dish.

What do Russians laugh at? It is mistakenly believed that they never laugh at all — at least not in a Russian play filled with more satire, sardonic, sudden deaths, and farcical catastrophes than a Tardieu newspaper. The "Slav" playwright often depicts heart-rending despair and the melancholy twilight mood is true enough, but even the darkest of these authors is inclined to salt his dramas with humor and occasionally to make a holiday from gloom.

Ironie Jestig

Tolstoy wrote tragedy, but there is ironic jesting in much of it and in the "Fruits of Enlightenment" he founded allegory comedy. The two famous classics of the Russian age — Griboyedov's "Woe From Wit" and Gogol's "The Inspector General" — are both comedies with farcical sequences. Chekhov wrote in addition to "The Cherry Orchard" and "The Sea Gull," which he termed comedies, and Evgenov in "The Foundation of Happiness" even spoofed granddiggers and made death a joke.

Since the Revolution, the crushing burden of "socialist realism" has been officially imposed on the right play, but comedy to an appreciable degree has evaded this "in edict" and has been favored by Russian audiences. In its sharper, satirical form, it has suffered censorship — in the case of Bulgakov's "Zoya's Apartment" and the witty "Fishes of Averchenko and Zoshenko" — but in milder jesting it is escaped. Evgenov's "Shikharin's Another Man's Child" ran for years as have the plays of Valentin Atayev, author of the Palais-Royal's present occupant.

Good, Clean Fun

Katayev, a celebrated post-Revolutionary humorist, hails from Odessa, a city that has provided Russia with much laughter. His early "Squaring the Circle" played idly abroad, might be described as a Russianized version of a Noel Howard quartet with the sex element muted. "Je veux voir Miossov" is modeled after the Feydeau technique with again a soft-pedaling of anything in the least suggestive. It is, as they say "good, wholesome fun."

A bewildered Muscovite, intent on cutting through bureaucratic red tape, invades a safe home to track down a commissioner's signature required so that patients of the city's children's hospital may be obtained. From his arrival in the clinic to his departure at the evening's end there is the expected mix-up about who is who. Where a boulevard dramatist would have moved the middle into a suite bedrooms and injected some comic modernism, the Russian comical himself with the set of the staid's parlor and there is, as a slice report might read, the gross incongruity. The innocence of the child is a good candidate for the Palais-Royal, known as the me of red-hot boulevard goings-on.

Lefebvre as the sought-after boss Andre Gille as his pursuer, Annik Alane, Francoise Fleury, Jacques Tirmont and their companions play it with stimulating, st. Orleans, unable to adjourn to sleeping quarters. It stoops to childish. No comic in the last years has dared to hide in a midfather clock as happens here. The last actor to attempt such a gag in a London farce of 1929 — was Lefebvre's credit that he gets away with this unharmed.

Royalty

Rainier Marks 30 Years Of Calm, Monaco Reign

By Robert Musel

MONTE CARLO (UPI) — In his years as ruler of Monaco Prince Rainier has at least three times battled discreetly for his principality. This year he is celebrating his 30th anniversary on the throne of a country that has no debt, no unemployment, no personal taxation, a very high standard of living, and — most important — the best relations in years with its neighbor and protector, France.

There is a tendency to overlook Monaco's problems and concentrate on its glamorous ruling family — which Prince Rainier good-humoredly accepts as inevitable. Around the harbor, apartment houses and hotels climb the hills in close formation. The high-rise buildings are familiar now, but soon after his marriage to the former Grace Kelly in April, 1956, Rainier ran into a confrontation with his council, which wanted to keep Monaco as it was — a museum of villas inhabited by the wealthy and mainly supported by its gambling casinos.

That August, he coupled the announcement that Princess Grace was pregnant with a warning that the country might not endure if he was hampered in his powers.

Rainier is a devoted family man. His first wife, Princess Caroline, who was married a year ago to Philippe Junot, a French businessman 17 years her senior, Rainier said he had purchased two houses opposite the Museum of Oceanography. One of them is for Caroline, 22, the other eventually for 14-year-old Princess Stephanie.

"Someday," Rainier said in an informal interview in his 210-room palace, "this will be Albert's home and I wanted to get his sisters off his back. Caroline's house belonged to her grandfather and she used to visit there as a child. So she knows the house and it will bring back memories. Stephanie is next door."

Prince Albert, the 21-year-old Hereditary Prince, is handsome and when he succeeds his father, there will be a ruler on a European throne who is half American. He recently performed in the principal role with the glee club of Amherst College, where he is a student.

Rainier, who is 56, gave an indication that he may hand the throne over to Albert when he feels his son is ready for the responsibility. "The (sovereign) Prince can abdicate at his own will," he said. But he added that his own work is not yet finished, although the future looks good.

He has changed the direction of the country, he said, away from "a gambling resort where everybody lived off the green cloth" to a nation drawing only 3 percent of its revenue from games of chance — the rest from business taxes and other sources.

Tourism is the keystone of its

prosperity, hence the land reclamation program that has added 75 acres to the 425 he inherited. These programs, the continuing rebuilding of Monte Carlo for life in the 20th century, and the battle against Mediterranean pollution are what he regards as the highlights of his reign.

His council eventually capitulated to his plan. Then France, which under President Charles de Gaulle had ominously objected to Frenchmen using the principality as a tax haven, agreed to a new treaty. To the relief of the 5,000 native Monegasques and 20,000 other residents, Rainier and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing are good friends, although Frenchmen no longer enjoy tax immunity.

Finally, the late Aristotle Onassis, who bought a controlling interest in the company that operates gambling and major hotels here, lost a duel of nerve and wit with Rainier and sold out in 1966. "I underestimated him," the Greek tycoon said with rueful admiration.

It is hard to discern such caliber in the rulers of small nations. But Monaco, under Rainier, was the first to call attention to pollution of the Mediterranean and the first (under Prince Albert in 1914) to suggest an international police organization for the sea.

The house of Grimaldi is older than most, dating from 1070. Rainier is three times a prince, three times a duke, four times a marquis, seven times a count, five times a baron. He is Sovereign Prince of Monaco, Duc de Valentinois, Comte de Carladès, Baron de Buis, Seigneur de Saint-Remy, Sire de Matignon, Prince du Chateau Porcien, etc., etc., etc.

Sharps and Flats

FRANKFURT — Dancer Gordon will be featured at the Metropolitan Museum July 8 at 11 a.m.

LONDON — Humphrey Lyttelton and Alan Watts will be at the Royal Festival Hall July 7. Weather Report of the Ocean Hummer will be at the Royal Festival Hall July 7 and 8. Sonny Rollins at the Westbury Conference Centre July 9. The L.A. 4 one of Ronnie Scott's and the Delta Rhythm Boys at the Talk of the Town.

GENEVA — Eddie (Jack) Davis and Harry (Jimmie) Sullivan de w at the Popcorn Club July 9-14.

PARIS — The Preservation Hall New Orleans Jazz Band tops the bill at the Theatre d'Orsay through July 21. Doc Watson will be at the Olympia July 9 of 9. Super Blue is at the Compagnie Freres every night except for a one-night stint at the Centre Georges Pompidou July 6 of 9. Flauto-langer Gary Kemp is also at the Compagnie Freres and dances at the Club de l'Europe (Saxof) on Saturdays, 8-52 and the Talking Heads will be at the Palais July 10 of 8 p.m., followed by Luther Allmon on the 12th, also at 8.

MONTE CARLO — Vivian Reed and her show banding the Sporting Club July 12-26.

BARCELONA — The Telen and the Sapeles, winning up their European tour, are at the Publi Club on July 8 and then in Madrid July 7 at the Publi Club.

ROME — There are international Women's Jazz Festivals in the Villa Borghese Gardens through July 7.

MORE JAZZ FESTIVALS — Nimes, France, July 10-15; North Sea Festival (The Hague), July 13-15; Antilles-Jazz-Fest, France, July 15-24; Mende, July 16-17; London (Alexandria Palace), July 17-22.

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We recommend to our clients the purchase of several securities that gained 50% in the last 18 months. Adding the currency gains the total return was over 60% in dollars. We also follow the German and American market, for which other places include \$10 or equivalent. Marketable in English or German.
Write to Dr. Hans Burkhardt,
P.O. Box 900308, D-8000 München 90, Germany.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

July 4, 1979

	Dollar	Deutsche	Swiss	French	British
1 M. 9/15/79 - 11/1/79	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	5 1/2 - 5 3/4	5 1/2 - 5 3/4
3 M. 10/1/79 - 10/1/79	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2	6 1/4 - 6 1/2
6 M. 10/1/79 - 10/1/79	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	6 1/2 - 6 3/4	6 1/2 - 6 3/4
1 Y. 10/1/79 - 10/1/79	6 3/4 - 7 1/4	6 3/4 - 7 1/4	6 3/4 - 7 1/4	6 3/4 - 7 1/4	6 3/4 - 7 1/4



N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie

Dfls 50,000,000 8% per cent. Bearer Notes 1979 due 1984

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft

Banque Nationale de Paris

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

5th July, 1979

New Issue
July 5, 1979

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK

Oslo

DM 150,000,000
7 3/4% Bonds due 1991unconditionally guaranteed by the
KINGDOM OF NORWAYWESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GROZENTRALECREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON
LimitedKREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP
LimitedUNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(SECURITIES) Limited

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

BERLINER HANDELS-
UND FRANKFURTER BANK

MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL & CO.

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
Incorporated

ANDRESEN BANK A.S.

BERGEN BANK

DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK

AFN S.p.A.
Alah Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.
A.E. Ames & Co.
Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields
Incorporated
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banca di Roma
Bank of America International
Limited
Bank Julius Baer International
Limited
Bankers Trust International
Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft
Aktiengesellschaft
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeger
(Overseas) Limited
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg
Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neufchâtel, Schlumberger, Matet
Banque Norddeutsche S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Bayerische Hypotheken- und
Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Berliner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
International Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Caisse Manhattan
Limited
Chemical Bank International Group
Christians Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank
Aktiengesellschaft
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank
Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Dahwa Europe N.V.
Richard Dues & Co.
Bankiers
Den Danske Bank
at 1871 Aktieselskab
Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Deutsche Girozentrale -
Deutsche Kommunalbank -
DG Bank
Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Reed Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank
Aktiengesellschaft
Eurocom Bank S.p.A.
European Banking Company
Limited
Girozentrale und Bank
für den internationalen
Geldverkehr
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Groupement des Banquiers
Privés Genevois
Hambros Bank
Limited
Hansburgische Landesbank
- Girozentrale -
Hansbank N.V. (Overseas)
Limited
Hessische Landesbank
- Girozentrale -
Hil Sassini & Co.
Limited
E.F. Hutton & Co. N.V.
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kijdsen Peabody International
Limited
Kleinwort, Benson
Limited
Kreditbank N.V.
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers
International
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting
& Investment Co. (S.A.J.)
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.J.)
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein
Girozentrale
Lazard Brothers & Co.
Limited
Lloyds Bank International
Limited
Manufacturers Hanover
Limited
McLeod Young Weir International
Limited

B. Metzger a.s. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co.
Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Limited
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank
Girozentrale
Nordfriesische Bank Zwick
Nordfriesische Bank
Norsk Bank
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank
Limited
Oslo Handelsbank A/S
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Pöhlbank
Postbank
Privatbank Aktieselskab
Renault & Co.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons
Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Securities Bank
Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wegg & Co.
Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankerna Bank
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited
Tietz & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Norway Ltd.
Veritas- und Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westbank
Aktiengesellschaft
WestLB Aale
Limited
Deutsche Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy Limited
Wolfsch International (Europe)
Limited

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 3, 1979

High	Low	Close	Change
1400	1390	1390	+10
1410	1400	1400	+10
1420	1410	1410	+10
1430	1420	1420	+10
1440	1430	1430	+10
1450	1440	1440	+10
1460	1450	1450	+10
1470	1460	1460	+10
1480	1470	1470	+10
1490	1480	1480	+10
1500	1490	1490	+10
1510	1500	1500	+10
1520	1510	1510	+10
1530	1520	1520	+10
1540	1530	1530	+10
1550	1540	1540	+10
1560	1550	1550	+10
1570	1560	1560	+10
1580	1570	1570	+10
1590	1580	1580	+10
1600	1590	1590	+10
1610	1600	1600	+10
1620	1610	1610	+10
1630	1620	1620	+10
1640	1630	1630	+10
1650	1640	1640	+10
1660	1650	1650	+10
1670	1660	1660	+10
1680	1670	1670	+10
1690	1680	1680	+10
1700	1690	1690	+10
1710	1700	1700	+10
1720	1710	1710	+10
1730	1720	1720	+10
1740	1730	1730	+10
1750	1740	1740	+10
1760	1750	1750	+10
1770	1760	1760	+10
1780	1770	1770	+10
1790	1780	1780	+10
1800	1790	1790	+10
1810	1800	1800	+10
1820	1810	1810	+10
1830	1820	1820	+10
1840	1830	1830	+10
1850	1840	1840	+10
1860	1850	1850	+10
1870	1860	1860	+10
1880	1870	1870	+10
1890	1880	1880	+10
1900	1890	1890	+10
1910	1900	1900	+10
1920	1910	1910	+10
1930	1920	1920	+10
1940	1930	1930	+10
1950	1940	1940	+10
1960	1950	1950	+10
1970	1960	1960	+10
1980	1970	1970	+10
1990	1980	1980	+10
2000	1990	1990	+10

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the July 4, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	DM	FF	Gst.	Scd.	DKK
American \$	2.0225	1.1175	4.745	0.2455	6.574
British £	2.9675	1.6775	6.9075	0.3675	9.874
French F	6.5575	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
German M	1.936	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
Italian L	2.336	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
Japanese Y	163.6	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
Swedish K	4.745	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
Swiss S	2.0225	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
Thai B	20.225	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636
Yen	163.6	1.0000	1.336	0.0665	0.1636

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, July 4, 1979

	Price	Yield
American \$	100.00	10.00%
British £	100.00	10.00%
French F	100.00	10.00%
German M	100.00	10.00%
Italian L	100.00	10.00%
Japanese Y	100.00	10.00%
Swedish K	100.00	10.00%
Swiss S	100.00	10.00%
Thai B	100.00	10.00%
Yen	100.00	10.00%

LOH
LEVERAGED CAPITAL HOLDINGS N.V.
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders
Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimus Management Company N.V. The meeting will take place at the offices of the Company, John R. Conzweg 6, Curacao, Netherlands Antilles on 25th July, 1979 at 10.00 a.m.
Details may be obtained from the offices of the Company or from the Paying Agent mentioned hereunder. Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers which may be obtained from the Paying Agent against delivery of certificates on or before 18th July, 1979.
Witnessed, 4th July, 1979
INTIMUS MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only
H. J. Heinz Company
through its subsidiary
H. J. Heinz Company Limited
has acquired the assets of
Country Kitchen Foods
a division of
The Clorox Company
We initiated this transaction and acted as
financial adviser to the acquirors
Corporate Finance Department
Bank of America International Limited
St Helens, 1 Undershaft, London EC3A 8HN

Montreal Stocks

High	Low	Close	Change
1400	1390	1390	+10
1410	1400	1400	+10
1420	1410	1410	+10
1430	1420	1420	+10
1440	1430	1430	+10
1450	1440	1440	+10
1460	1450	1450	+10
1470	1460	1460	+10
1480	1470	1470	+10
1490	1480	1480	+10
1500	1490	1490	+10
1510	1500	1500	+10
1520	1510	1510	+10
1530	1520	1520	+10
1540	1530	1530	+10
1550	1540	1540	+10
1560	1550	1550	+10
1570	1560	1560	+10
1580	1570	1570	+10
1590	1580	1580	+10
1600	1590	1590	+10
1610	1600	1600	+10
1620	1610	1610	+10
1630	1620	1620	+10
1640	1630	1630	+10
1650	1640	1640	+10
1660	1650	1650	+10
1670	1660	1660	+10
1680	1670	1670	+10
1690	1680	1680	+10
1700	1690	1690	+10
1710	1700	1700	+10
1720	1710	1710	+10
1730	1720	1720	+10
1740	1730	1730	+10
1750	1740	1740	+10
1760	1750	1750	+10
1770	1760	1760	+10
1780	1770	1770	+10
1790	1780	1780	+10
1800	1790	1790	+10
1810	1800	1800	+10
1820	1810	1810	+10
1830	1820	1820	+10
1840	1830	1830	+10
1850	1840	1840	+10
1860	1850	1850	+10
1870	1860	1860	+10
1880	1870	1870	+10
1890	1880	1880	+10
1900	1890	1890	+10
1910	1900	1900	+10
1920	1910	1910	+10
1930	1920	1920	+10
1940	1930	1930	+10
1950	1940	1940	+10
1960	1950	1950	+10
1970	1960	1960	+10
1980	1970	1970	+10
1990	1980	1980	+10
2000	1990	1990	+10

Canadian Indexes

July 4, 1979

	Price	Yield
American \$	100.00	10.00%
British £	100.00	10.00%
French F	100.00	10.00%
German M	100.00	10.00%
Italian L	100.00	10.00%
Japanese Y	100.00	10.00%
Swedish K	100.00	10.00%
Swiss S	100.00	10.00%
Thai B	100.00	10.00%
Yen	100.00	10.00%

Tokyo Exchange

July 4, 1979

	Price	Yield
American \$	100.00	10.00%
British £	100.00	10.00%
French F	100.00	10.00%
German M	100.00	10.00%
Italian L	100.00	10.00%
Japanese Y	100.00	10.00%
Swedish K	100.00	10.00%
Swiss S	100.00	10.00%
Thai B	100.00	10.00%
Yen	100.00	10.00%

London Metals Market

July 4, 1979

	Price	Yield
American \$	100.00	10.00%
British £	100.00	10.00%
French F	100.00	10.00%
German M	100.00	10.00%
Italian L	100.00	10.00%
Japanese Y	100.00	10.00%
Swedish K	100.00	10.00%
Swiss S	100.00	10.00%
Thai B	100.00	10.00%
Yen	100.00	10.00%

London Commodities

July 4, 1979

	Price	Yield
American \$	100.00	10.00%
British £	100.00	10.00%
French F	100.00	10.00%
German M	100.00	10.00%
Italian L	100.00	10.00%
Japanese Y	100.00	10.00%
Swedish K	100.00	10.00%
Swiss S	100.00	10.00%
Thai B	100.00	10.00%
Yen	100.00	10.00%

Paris Commodities

July 4, 1979

	Price	Yield
American \$	100.00	10.00%
British £	100.00	10.00%
French F	100.00	10.00%
German M	100.00	10.00%
Italian L	100.00	10.00%
Japanese Y	100.00	10.00%
Swedish K	100.00	10.00%
Swiss S	100.00	10.00%
Thai B	100.00	10.00%
Yen	100.00	10.00%

Company Report

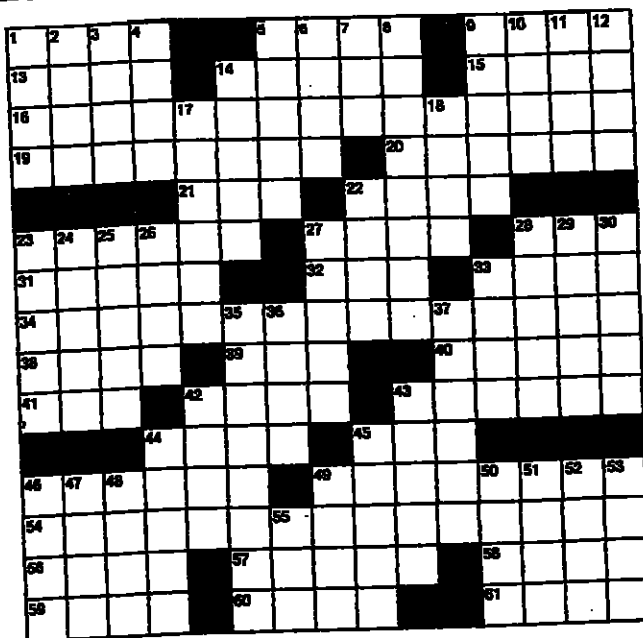
West Germany
Ferry Group
Revenue: 8,290
Profits: 72.80

European Gold Markets

July 4, 1979

European Gold Market		
	A.M.	P.M.
London	263.39	263.57
Zurich	261.70	261.70
Paris (72.5 kilo)	276.99	277.08
*Official morning and afternoon fixed London and Paris, opening and closing as for Zurich.		
U.S. dollars per ounce.		

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Kind of race
 - Flutter or sway loosely
 - Tapeworm
 - Kind of diamond
 - Kansas city
 - Do-re-mi
 - Arrow poison
 - Neutralized
 - What exodists do
 - Mock-ups
 - Tale of (English county)
 - Lairs
 - Moist and cold
 - Take the bait
 - Old soldiers' org.
 - Cattle roundup
 - U.S.N. vessel
 - Alone, as
 - Orva on stage
 - Illicit, as a sale
 - Become gentle
 - "Them as..."
 - Burmese native
 - Prefix with suppose and signify
 - Sardine packages
 - Furious fellows
 - Joker, for one
 - Three-toed sloths
- DOWN**
- Extra item in a newspaper
 - Go before
 - Retaliatory actions
 - "Don't bet"
 - Jackets and collars
 - Large quantities
 - N.J. five
 - Something to feather
 - Ferrara name
 - "Galloping dominoes"
 - "...always at the top"
 - His: Fr.
 - Antisocial group
 - "Fair, fat, and..."
 - Bar part
 - In the style of (S. Carolina)
 - Ties
 - Story starter
 - Spool's cousin
 - Kennedy and Williams
 - Farinaceous
 - Nervous thrill
 - Highly rated
 - Record
 - Appropriate rhyme for thump
 - Ascetic
 - Confuse
 - Rust into
 - Sacrifice
 - Part of a French toast
 - Smirk or scowl
 - Alerts
 - Fisherman's headache
 - Thurber's "Tos"
 - Worker
 - Arbitrary proclamations
 - Sharp
 - Sopranos
 - Hunter and Shane
 - Monetary units
 - In reference to
 - Representation for veneration
 - but the brave
 - Dryden
 - Diamonds, e.g.
 - Radio name of yore
 - Dainty
 - Psyche's beloved
 - Auto scar
 - To be, to Cicero
 - Highway: Abbr.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	26	79	Fair
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Overcast	MILAN	26	79	Overcast
ANKARA	28	82	Fair	MONTREAL	16	61	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	Mist	MOSCOW	22	72	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Mist	MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Overcast	NEW YORK	22	72	Fair
BERLIN	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	22	72	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Overcast	PARIS	21	70	Fair
BUDAPEST	19	66	Strm	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Fair	ROME	15	59	Showers
COPENHAGEN	20	70	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	27	81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Fair	TEHRAN	16	61	Storm
DUBLIN	22	72	Mist	TOKYO	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	66	Overcast	TUNIS	29	84	Fair
FLORENCE	22	72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	25	77	Cloudy	TOKYO	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	82	Fair
HAARLEM	16	61	Fair	VIENNA	18	64	Overcast
HELSINKI	17	63	Overcast	WARSAW	26	79	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	N.A.	WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
HOUSTON	27	81	Fair	ZURICH	15	59	Mist
ISTANBUL	26	82	Fair				
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Cloudy				
LISBON	24	75	Mist				
LONDON	21	70	Mist				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

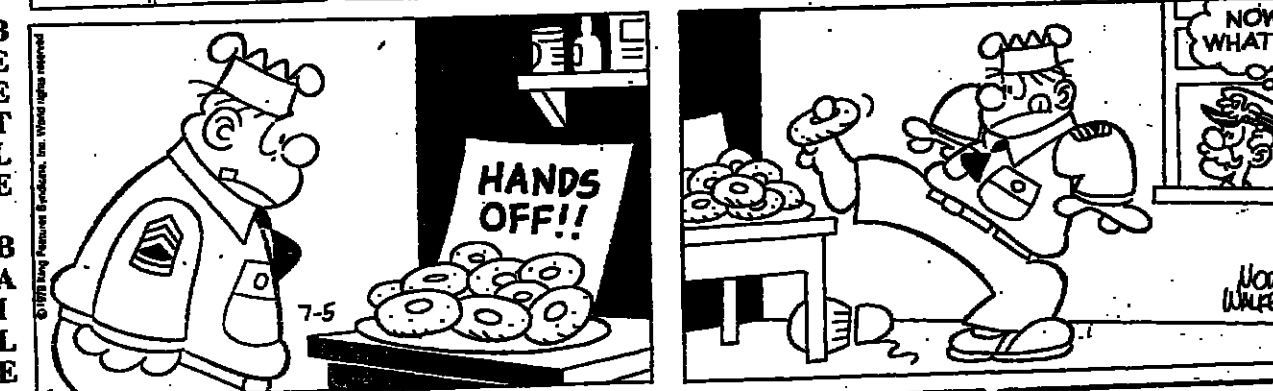
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



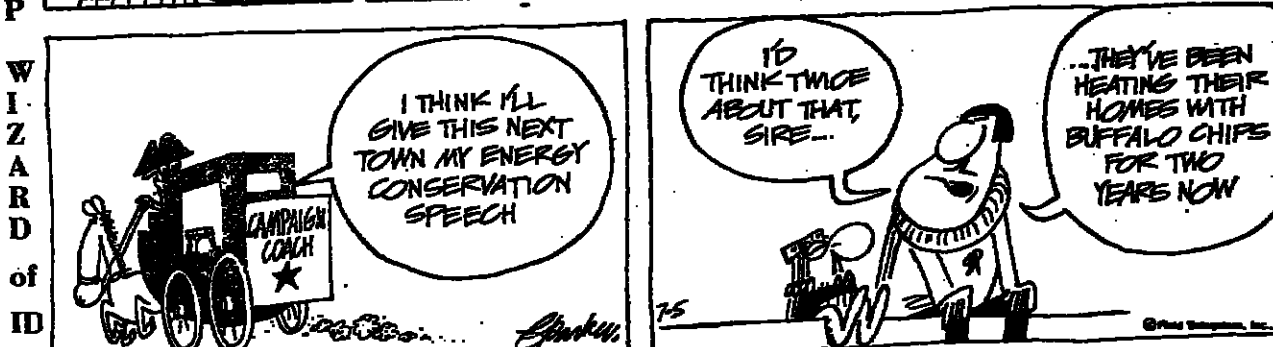
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



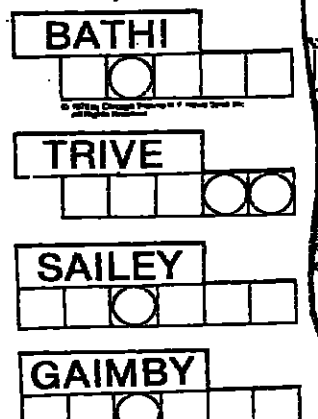
DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: WRATH STEED POSTAL TACKLE

Answer: Our best-known playboy—SHAKESPEARE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE

By Leon Jaworski with Mickey Herskowitz. Doubleday, \$22.95.

Reviewed by Anthony Marro

THERE WERE SOME people in the office of the Watergate special prosecutor who used to say, "It's not entirely in jest—that the thing that finally did in Richard Nixon wasn't the tapes, but the fact that White House guards once kept Leon Jaworski standing outside the gate for nearly a half hour, in a snow storm, waiting for clearance. Until that point, they say, he had been skeptical about the evidence in the case, sympathetic to the great pressures of the presidency, and not entirely comfortable with the aggressiveness of the staff he had inherited from Archibald Cox. But some of this changed that day in the cold and the snow."

"By the time he got back to the office," says one staffer, "Nixon was guilty." Jaworski would never admit that such a slight affected his judgement, of course. But he was upset enough about it that he takes pains to mention it in his book, and even now, five years after the fact, the annoyance clearly shows through. Angry at the treatment, he telephoned Alexander Haig, then the number-two man in the White House, who tried to calm Jaworski by telling him that his own brother, a Jewish priest, had suffered a similar delay. "Ah," Jaworski replied, "I find small comfort in that."

There are several other such insights into Jaworski's mind-set during this period, and they make "Confession and Avoidance" an interesting, but by no means indispensable, book. We learn, for example, that he came to the conclusion that it would have been impossible for him to have received a fair trial. We learn that Jaworski came to Washington believing Nixon was innocent, but after listening to the tapes, became convinced that Nixon was a "paranoid and vindictive man," and guilty as well. And we also learn that Jaworski's own view is that Nixon himself was responsible for the 18½-minute gap in one of the key Watergate tapes.

As news items, this isn't much. After all, a lot of others came to the same conclusion a long time ago, even without the benefit of the army of technicians Jaworski hired to analyze what was left of the tape. But the purpose of "Confession and Avoidance," despite the publisher's hype, doesn't seem to be to make news. Jaworski's intention seems to be to offset what he sees as creeping revisionism about Watergate, and to build a dike against the flood of revisionism that he expects to come. Most of this is jammed into one angry chapter called "The Ex-President," which follows nine chapters of anecdotes about lawyering in Texas that only a grandchild could find truly interesting, and precedes one on which he says the handling of the Korean-polya investigation wasn't as bad as most reporters seem to think.

There are Nixon loyalists out there, Jaworski says, "who would not believe him guilty if he had

Anthony Marro is the Washington bureau chief of Newsday and a reviewer for The Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1. BATH	1. BATH
2. TRIVE	2. TRIVE
3. SAILEY	3. SAILEY
4. GIMBY	4. GIMBY

Nijinsky Diary Auction

LONDON, July 4 (AP)—unpublished diary of Va Nijinsky, the Russian dancer, is auctioned in London on July 5. The diary, written in winter of 1918-19 when Nijinsky was 28 and just before he became insane, was found by his wife, Romola, in 1934. She edited it for publication in 1957, suppress about one-third, including erotic passages.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed slam deal offered an interesting problem for the declarer. Many of the experts present were shown the deal, and very few selected the correct play adopted at the table. The reader who wishes a test should cover the East-West hands and play the play in six tricks with an opening diamond lead.

Six spades is an excellent contract, and the auction followed a sensible course after North opened with one diamond. South's bidding suggested a 4-4 distribution in the black suits, and he drove to slam when North showed balanced spade support.

With diamonds bid three times by the dummy, the opening lead in that suit was likely to be a singleton. There were several ways to proceed after winning with the diamond king in dummy. A simple plan was to draw trumps. If they split evenly, the slam would provide access to the diamond ace for a heart discard. But if the trumps split 4-1, South's only hope, a poor one, would be to drop the club queen singleton in dummy.

Rather better would be to draw two rounds of trumps with the king and ace in that order. If the trumps are 3-2, South is safe. He can enter the closed hand with a club lead, draw the missing trump and lead a low club. If the trumps are 4-1, South can try a club finesse. This line fails, however, if East has four or five clubs, including the queen. If South repeats the club finesse, he is left with a heart loser.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A5	♠ Q	♠ K108743	♠ J98
♥ A	♥ K	♥ 1083	♥ 9783
♦ A	♦ K	♦ QJ852	♦ 4
♣ A	♣ K	♣ 108743	♣ 98

SOUTH		WEST	
♠ K	♠ Q	♠ 108743	♠ J98
♥ K	♥ Q	♥ 1083	♥ 9783
♦ K	♦ Q	♦ QJ852	♦ 4
♣ K	♣ Q	♣ 108743	♣ 98

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was 3-2.

West led the diamond five.

DENNIS THE MENACE

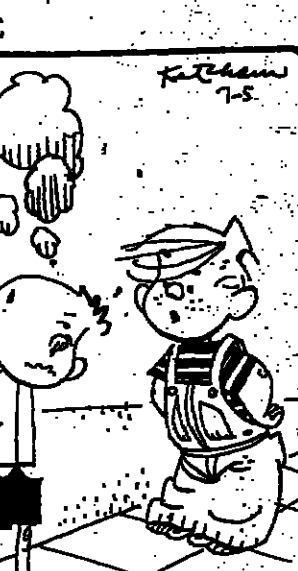


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"



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